



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-091

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## Japan

### Expectations for Vice President's Visit Viewed

OW0905084292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT  
9 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle will likely call for cooperation in extending assistance to Eastern Europe during his upcoming visit to Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Quayle is also expected to call for a rectification of the largely one-way flow of technical information from the U.S. to Japan in his talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

Quayle arrives in Japan Tuesday for a four-day visit.

Officials said the main purpose of Quayle's visit, his fourth since becoming vice president, is to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japan and to follow up on results of President George Bush's visit here in January.

Officials said Japan anticipates Quayle will urge Japanese cooperation with the U.S. Government's 425 million dollar enterprise fund, which aims to promote small and medium-scale private venture businesses in Eastern Europe.

They said Japan is prepared to agree to help in financing and investing with the U.S. fund through the government's Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Japan Industrial Development Organization, an organ of both the government and the private sector.

Officials said Washington has noted the large numbers of Japanese technicians gathering information at various institutes in America.

Quayle will likely call on Japanese private industries to accept more U.S. engineers in order to address the imbalance in the mutual information flow, they said.

Officials said Quayle is expected to reconfirm in his talks with Miyazawa and Watanabe the U.S.-Japan "global partnership" concept, which was detailed in a Tokyo Declaration and supplementary action plan issued at the end of Bush's visit.

They said Quayle is not expected to press hard for Japanese movement on such thorny issues as the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, the bilateral dispute over trade in autos and auto parts, and the two countries' dialogue on structural impediments to trade.

He will, however, assess the progress that has been made on such issues, they added.

Japanese officials expect Quayle's visit to serve as a stepping stone between Bush's visit and Miyazawa's anticipated visit to Washington before the July 6-8 summit in Munich of the seven major industrialized nations.

They said Japan hopes Quayle's visit and the parallel commemorative events with respect to Okinawa will help remind the people in both countries of the "positive aspects" of the bilateral relationship.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa said Japan especially welcomes Quayle's visit because he is particularly keen on stressing the importance of U.S.-Japan ties.

Hanabusa drew attention to Quayle's upbeat speech late last month to the Council on Foreign Relations, in which he called on both Americans and Japanese to stop "bashing" and "emotional outbursts and stereotyping."

Quayle hailed Japan as "a dependable ally, a truly global partner of the United States" and warned that neither country can achieve its foreign or domestic objectives without cooperating with the other.

One official lauded Quayle for "bashing the Japan-bashers" and said he had never heard such a hard-hitting top-level rebuke to the so-called "revisionists" who favor taking a much more hard-line approach toward Japan.

"No one would have gone so far in stressing the importance of Japan-U.S. relations amid the preset U.S. domestic political situation if he did not have a very strong personal conviction," the official said of Quayle.

Officials said Japan is grateful that Quayle, who last visited Japan in May 1991, is taking time to visit again at such a key juncture in the campaigning for the presidential election this fall.

Quayle is scheduled to meet with other government ministers aside from Miyazawa and Watanabe, as well as with ruling Liberal Democratic Party Vice President Shin Kanemaru.

Before departing Friday, the 45-year-old vice president will also have an audience with Emperor Akihito, attend a reception commemorating Okinawa's return, visit with students of Keio University, inspect Japanese and American business enterprises, and hold a press conference.

### MITI Official: U.S. Trade Bill Protectionist

OW0805124892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT  
08 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A top official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) on Friday criticized a U.S. trade bill, which has been submitted to the House of Representatives, for being protectionist.

The official, who spoke on anonymity [as received], said the 1992 Trade Expansion Act is meant to be applied to almost all items traded and the purpose of the bill is protective.

The official said the ministry will watch deliberations of the bill at U.S. Congress.



The trade bill was introduced Thursday by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, House Democratic leader Richard Gephardt, and other senior Democratic House members.

It calls for reviving the so-called "Super 301" authority, aimed at opening the Japanese rice market, and curtailing Japanese car sales in the United States as well as other measures targeted primarily at Japan.

### **Okinawa Military Land Return Problems Featured**

*OW0805095392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1230 GMT 7 May 92*

[Special report: "20th Anniversary of Okinawa's Reversion to the Japanese Rule; from the "News 21 Program"]

[Excerpts] [Newscaster Sonoda at NHK studio in Tokyo] Sixty-seven percent of the U.S. military bases in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa. The Okinawans have long hoped for the return of the land being used by the U.S. military. However, landowners, who have been forced to provide their land for military bases, are not necessarily hoping for the return of their land. Why then are the landowners, who are the very victims of the military bases, hesitant about the return of their land? We have covered the true intention of the landowners who have so far remained tight-lipped. The following is a report by NHK Okinawa Bureau reporter Sakane:

[Sakane reporting aboard a helicopter] This is a communications facility in Awase located in the central part of OKinawa. It is charged with handling information and communications for the Seventh Fleet and other U.S. forces in the Pacific. Its area is about 550,000 square meters and is owned by 389 landowners. [passage omitted].

Most of the landowners are 70 years old or older and live on 700,000 to 800,000 yen paid by the government in land-lease fees. Mr. Isa is 72 years old. He is one of the landowners who have their land in the Awase communications facility. Mr. Isa has a total of 2,400 square meters of land in it. [passage omitted].

In 1945, the last year of the Pacific war, the U.S. forces, which had landed on Okinawa, expropriated land one after another to build airfields, and one-fourth of Okinawa was turned into U.S. military bases. As a result, the Okinawans lost their dwelling houses. Twenty-nine thousand U.S. troops are still stationed in Okinawa.

The U.S. forces are repeating military exercises, using live shells and jet fighters. Under these circumstances, the Okinawan people have been stepping up their struggle for the return of the land being used for the military bases and for building a new Okinawa free of military bases. Meanwhile, the government took over payment of the land-lease fees under the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty after Okinawa's reversion to the Japanese rule and the land-lease fees have risen considerably.

It is the government policy to provide the U.S. forces in Okinawa with land on a stable basis.

Mr. Isa returned to OKinawa in 1946 after the end of the war, but found his house and land to have been expropriated by the U.S. forces. A large number of Okinawans worked at the U.S. military bases after the end of the war. However, Mr. Isa refused to work there and supported his five children and wife by running an inn. He has 2,400 square meters of his land in the Awase communications facility. He is paid approximately 1.4 million yen a year in land-lease fees and 1.1 million yen in pension. These are his total annual earnings.

[Begin Isa recording] Now, my land's being used by the military base is supporting my life. The land has become my treasure, and I am paid land-lease fees. The land guarantees my life. I am concerned about what will happen when my land is returned. I am also worried about my future earnings if my land is returned. [end Isa recording]

While the U.S. forces have thus far returned 3,700 hectares of land to landowners, 25,000 hectares are still being used for the military bases and this area accounts for one-fifth of Okinawa. The area of land that Japan and the United States agreed to return after Okinawa's reversion to the Japanese rule and the Okinawa Prefecture has asked to return totals 4,000 hectares.

Six years ago, Okinawa City asked the U.S. side for a quick return of land being used by the Awase communications facility against the will of its landowners through the government and the Okinawa Prefecture. However, the city asked for the quick return of the land without the will of the landowners taken into account. In the course of preparing this special report, I found that Okinawa City has unilaterally worked out a plan to utilize land in the Awase communications facility after it is returned. According to the plan, the city roughly classifies the land into three areas: housing, commerce, and resort. This is a clumsy plan.

Under these circumstances, the owners of the land being used by the Awase communications facility have held an emergency executive meeting to discuss plans for the utilization of their land in the facility after it is returned.

[Begin recording of an unidentified participant at the meeting] The United States is moving in the direction of scaling back its overseas military bases and we need to keep in mind that the country will not maintain such overseas military bases for long in the future. [end recording] [passage omitted]

There is a case in which return of the land without any plans for its utilization has split its owners. The land was used by the U.S. forces as an auxiliary airfield in Motobu Town. It was returned shortly before Okinawa was reverted to the Japanese rule, but the land still remains unutilized. Some landowners intended to turn the land into arable land, but to no avail. They found it impossible because of rocks and pebbles there. [passage omitted]



Under these circumstances, the Motobu Town consultative meeting decided last March not to use a town road which runs through the proposed site for the construction of a military base in the returned land for the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. In this way, the town in fact approved the construction of the SDF base. [passage omitted]

The plan for utilizing the land now being used by the Awase communications facility after it is returned has disappeared into thin air. Its owners, who are concerned over drastic changes, are abandoned by the administration. [passage omitted]

Since Okinawa's reversion to the Japanese rule, the landowners have been caught between the return of the land being used by the military bases and the government's plans to secure land for the use of military bases. They say that they do not know when the land will be returned.

[Newscaster Sonoda at the NHK studio in Tokyo] According to the results of an NHK poll among the Okinawans this year, more than 80 percent of the polled hoped for the return, or reduction, of the land being used by the U.S. military bases. The landowners, who are the victims of the military bases and have fought for the return of their land, now rely on the military bases.

#### **U.S. Force Reductions in Okinawa Reviewed**

*OW1105054992 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
10 May 92 Morning Edition p 3*

[Unattributed article: "U.S. Force Reduction Scheme in Progress"; part of an ongoing series entitled: "Series on Reversion to Japanese Rule: Special Feature on Okinawa, the Land of Bases"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese administration comes at a time when the cold war structure has disintegrated and the world situation is experiencing drastic changes. U.S. military bases, whose return, retrenchment, and consolidation have been demanded for a long time, still occupy 20 percent of the land area on the main island of Okinawa, and 75 percent of the functions of U.S. military facilities are concentrated here. Live shell firing exercises, noise produced by military aircraft, incidents and accidents involving U.S. military personnel, obstacles to economic development, and so forth—how have conditions changed with regard to the U.S. bases in Okinawa? Half a century after U.S. forces landed on Okinawa, what is clear today is that Okinawa, the land of bases, has been incorporated into the revised U.S. military strategy of focusing on low intensity conflicts.

"You cannot hold exercises to your heart's content in Okinawa. Taking into consideration the local residents' sentiments, the marines can conduct only about one-seventh of the required amount of practices. The rest take place at the Higashifuji Training Area and other sites."

The Third Marine Expeditionary Force is the only Marine force overseas of the size of a division. Its vast area of defense extends from the Far East to the Middle East and to Africa.

It seems that senior officers of the Marines in Okinawa, conscious of the need for "harmonious relations with the residents," are voluntarily restricting the holding of exercises. The above remark was recorded in the U.S. "Strategy for East Asia" published in 1990. This reflected the U.S. Department of Defense's policy of "rationalizing the use of bases in Okinawa, improving relations between the local residents and the U.S. forces, and promoting the return of bases."

According to the "Strategy," the following are the main points for the reduction plan of U.S. Forces Japan (Phase I, 1990-1992): 1) reduction of forces in Japan by 5,000 to 6,000; in particular, implementing reductions in Okinawa as much as possible; and 2) return of unused bases in accordance with the established procedures, particularly in Okinawa.

Moreover, the second and third phases of the plan call for the implementation of effective reduction of U.S. forces until the end of the 1990's, while continuing to maintain the capability of the Air Force and the Navy, and to improve the quality of the defense capability and rear support structure of the Self Defense Forces. Specifically, "aircraft carrier based in Yokosuka, the Marine Corps, the strategic transport division, and the Air Force attack units in Misawa (Aomori Prefecture) will be maintained. It will be possible to reduce ground forces and air support units in Okinawa," (according to a report by Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Paul B. Wolfowitz).

Ground forces stationed by the Army in Okinawa consist only of the special forces (Green Berets) and communications units. Thus, the report's mention of ground forces and air support units subject to reduction means that a big hatchet is going to fall on the Marines.

In Phase I, the size of the Marines in Okinawa is expected to be reduced by around 3,400. At present, various rationalization measures, including encouraging soldiers to retire, and terminating certain functions of the Marine Corps, are under way. According to the U.S. Marine Corps Okinawa's Public Affairs Office, tank units dispatched during the Gulf war have stayed home in the United States. Furthermore, the infantry regiment, which has drawn up a unit deployment program (UDP) for five battalions, has now reduced this to four battalions, thereby reducing the force by about 2,000 men so far. The total size of the regiment now stands at 18,500.

The Air Force combat units at Kadena Air Base, which are said to be responsible for the world's most complex missions, are also undertaking a reduction of personnel. The U.S. Air Force is said to be in the process of reorganizing for the cold war strategy [as published], focusing on plans for the effective reduction of management staff and combat forces.



The F-15 fighters, the mainstay at Kadena, are expected to be reduced from three squadrons with a total of around 70 aircraft to a mere 18 aircraft. With regard to the servicemen, the Air Force is screening those with histories of narcotics use and alcoholism, and encouraging voluntary retirement.

Moreover, in view of the end of the cold war structure, the U.S. Defense Department is accelerating its force reduction plan. It has also decided to withdraw two-thirds of the existing nuclear facilities, (according to the OKINAWA MARINE 17 April issue).

Reports on matters relating to reduction have increased markedly in number in the military newspapers. Along with the lists of the ranks and numbers of years in service of the servicemen eligible for voluntary retirement, the reports also feature the anxiety of those who will be losing their jobs. The reduction plans have brought restlessness to the military people behind the fences to an extent that this is being termed "an unprecedented social problem," (according to a Marine officer) For sure, the bases in Okinawa, which have served as the cornerstone of Japan-U.S. sea-lane defense in the postwar period, are experiencing significant changes.

#### **Okinawan Groups Start Five-Day Peace March**

*OW1105035092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Naha, May 11 KYODO—Three separate groups set out on five-day peace marches in Okinawa on Monday calling for the island to be made free of nuclear weapons.

The three groups, each of 300 to 400 people, will join up in Naha, the capital, on Friday, when their number is expected to swell to a total of 7,000 people, including 1,300 from mainland Japan.

Friday is the 20th anniversary of the return of Okinawa to Japan by the United States.

Two of the groups set out from the southern city of Nago and one from Naha itself on 100-kilometer routes that will take them to sites that were battlefields in World War II as well as the U.S. Army base at Kadena.

The marches are organized by a local civic group which has staged similar marches every year since 1978 protesting the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and calling for adherence to the war-renouncing Constitution.

The U.S. ruled Okinawa from the end of the war in 1945 until May 15, 1972, when control was returned to Japan. The U.S. military continues to maintain several large bases on Okinawa.

#### **OECD Report Says Farm Protection Still High**

*OW0905100792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Farm protection in 22 advanced nations remained high in 1991, although the

amount spent on protection fell 1.8 percent from the previous year to 177.0 billion dollars, according to a report obtained Saturday by KYODO News Service.

Only Japan and New Zealand reduced their farm protection from average levels seen between 1979 and 1986 before the current round of global trade talks began in September 1986, said the report on agriculture policy compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The report urged advanced nations to make a political decision to cut farm protection, warning that the global trade system would be jeopardized if negotiators at the stalled Uruguay Round of talks fail to agree speedily.

The organization assessed levels of farm protection by using its index of producer subsidy equivalent (PSE)—an aggregate measure of a nation's fiscal spending on farm subsidies and the estimated burden consumers bear in higher food prices resulting from farm protection policies.

Japan's protection increased 5.7 percent in 1991 to 31.5 billion dollars in terms of the dollar-denominated PSE, reflecting a sharp and sudden rise in the value of the yen against the dollar. But in yen terms, its protection decreased 2.0 percent.

Although the report praised Japan's efforts in reducing its PSE by nearly 10 percent in yen terms in the past five years, it said that was brought about by consumers' taking the burden.

In the 24-country OECD area, the burden on consumers in farm produce prices grew 2.5 percent in 1991, while that of fiscal farm spending rose 8.9 percent, the report said. By contrast, in Japan, the consumer burden grew 8.6 percent as the government share rose only 5.7 percent.

Japan must make more efforts to cut the high level of its farm protection, the report said. The country's per-unit farm protection stood at 66 percent, unchanged from the previous year.

The PSE of the United States fell 1.7 percent to 34.7 billion dollars, affected by a drop in wheat production. Protection per unit in the U.S. increased to 30 percent from 29 percent as a result of increased subsidies to farmers hit by falling international grain prices, the report said.

The PSE of the European Community (EC) fell 3.1 percent to 83.6 billion dollars, pressured by fiscal spending for former East Germany. Protection per unit in the EC remained unchanged at 49 percent.

#### **Osaka To Help Develop Shanghai's Pudong Zone**

*OW0805125492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Osaka, May 8 KYODO—The city of Osaka agreed Friday to cooperate with Shanghai on development of a specially designated economic zone in China's largest city, Japanese officials said.



Osaka Mayor Masaya Nishio and Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju signed a joint communique on the cooperation program after holding talks in Osaka.

Huang is visiting here at the invitation of both the Osaka prefectural and municipal governments, the officials said.

According to the communique, the city of Osaka will help Shanghai improve basic infrastructure in Shanghai's Pudong Economic Zone and the two cities will exchange personnel regularly.

Osaka established friendship city ties with Shanghai in 1974.

### **Police Hold Over 30 Men Believed From PRC**

*OW1005092592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] Wakayama, May 10 KYODO—At least 31 apparently Chinese men were in custody after arriving at a seaside town in Wakayama Prefecture, central Japan, police said Sunday.

The men, all in their 20s or 30s, speak Chinese and wrote a memo saying the group left Fuzhou of China's Fujian Province by boat on May 3. No boat has been found, police said.

Police said they learned of the men's entry when residents told them unfamiliar men are wandering around Koza, Wakayama Prefecture, some 240 kilometers southwest of Nagoya.

They are suspected of violating immigration regulations by entering the country without going through necessary procedures, police said.

### **SDP Agrees on Dispatch of Police to Cambodia**

*OW0805085492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The shadow foreign minister of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) said Friday the party agrees on the proposed dispatch of Japanese police to Cambodia to help UN peacekeeping operations.

Manae Kubota revealed the party's position at the Foreign Correspondents Club during a briefing about the SDP's counter proposal to send civilian and noncombat personnel to join UN operations.

Kubota, a member of the House of Councillors, said, "We are happy to send Japanese police to Cambodia to monitor Cambodian police."

She reiterated the SDP's stance that Japan should only participate in administration, medical services, election monitoring, and other civilian activities in UN peacekeeping operations, including in Cambodia.

Kubota rejected a government-proposed bill to allow Self-Defense Forces personnel to join UN missions, saying it violates the war-renouncing Constitution.

The government bill is pending in the upper house after passing the House of Representatives early last December. The bill must be passed by both houses.

On permanent membership for Japan in the UN Security Council, Kubota said, "We may have such a qualification, if recommended."

But in order to adapt to the post-cold war era, Kubota said the Security Council will have reduce [as received] its authority in favor of the International Court of Justice and other UN organizations.

### **Miyazawa Comments on Peacekeeping Bill Decisions**

*OW0805125792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday Japan will be prudent in deciding on its participation in specific UN overseas peacekeeping missions, studying the reactions of other nations concerned.

While seeking the passage of a bill that would authorize the dispatch of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad to join UN peacekeeping efforts, Miyazawa said the focus of attention is to what extent Japan will contribute to the current UN mission in Cambodia.

The peacekeeping bill cleared the House of Representatives last December, and is currently under deliberation in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors or upper chamber.

Speaking at an upper house committee session, the prime minister said that even after enactment of the bill the government must judge whether Japan's operations will contribute to world peace and whether other nations will understand its goodwill for what it is.

"It is one thing to do what a law stipulates, and quite another to know when to do it," Miyazawa said.

Minoru Tamba, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, told the committee that if Japan sends its military personnel to take part in the UN mission in Cambodia, they will not for the time being engage in removing mines laid by the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group during the 13-year war that ended last October.

He also called for an early passage of the peacekeeping bill so Japan can send a peacekeeping contingent to Cambodia by this autumn.

The operations of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) will reach their peak from June through September with demobilization of the armed forces of guerrilla groups in the war-devastated country, Tamba said.



Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said the government may have to consider the formation of an international training center for UN peacekeepers as opportunities to tackle regional conflicts increase in the future.

The upper house Special Committee on International Peace Cooperation decided to invite UNTAC head Yasushi Akashi to discuss the current situation in Cambodia on Tuesday.

In a related move, a top-ranking official of the Defense Agency expressed a cautious stance against the early dispatch of SDF personnel to take part in UN missions.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the official told reporters it takes a year to prepare for the dispatch of large SDF units, though the agency could send smaller units more quickly.

#### **U.N.'s Akashi Urges Financial, Personnel Aid**

*OW1105133092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Yasushi Akashi, the top U.N. administrator in Cambodia, urged Japan Monday to "make a more balanced contribution" by providing both financial and personnel assistance to Cambodia.

Akashi criticized as "selfish" a proposal in the Japanese political community to limit Japan's contribution to financial aid, without sending any personnel to help people in the strife-torn nation.

"If Japan limited its contribution to financial matters, it would amount to a distorted contribution, even if the amount of such aid should continue to grow," he said.

Akashi made these comments at a lecture meeting organized by the Japan Institute of International Affairs, a private think tank, at a Tokyo hotel.

"Germany, with wartime experiences similar to those of Japan, promised to send a large-scale group of 140 medical doctors to faraway Cambodia, located out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) region," said Akashi, the chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

"Unless Japan learns the broad-mindedness and global viewpoints that would motivate it to contribute to such faraway countries as Yugoslavia in addition to helping nearby Cambodia as one of its Asian neighbors, Japan would lag behind in this age of collective security," Akashi said.

Akashi asked Japan to carry a moral obligation to "provide more and more financial contributions," saying Japan's committed contribution to the UNTAC activities "accounts for about one-third that of the United States."

Washington pledged to provide 30 percent of the total cost of financing UNTAC's peacekeeping operations to

ensure compliance with a truce in the country, while Tokyo has vowed so far to shoulder 12.45 percent of the cost, he said.

He said he wants Japan to shoulder 800 million dollars or one-third of the projected 2.4 billion dollars to fund the UNTAC activities.

As for the threat of land mines to returning refugees, he said the mines dispersed in Cambodia and Afghanistan carry "very vicious characteristics" in that even metal detectors could not find plastic- or wooden-made mines there.

"These land mines are manufactured with such varied aims of killing people, blowing up one leg of those stepping on them or destroying tanks," he said.

His experiences as a U.N. disarmament expert show that it would be even easier to scrap missiles, tanks, and warships than detect and dispose of the land mines, as such larger weapons are visible, he said.

He noted that UNTAC is currently building 10 training centers to train troopers of former Cambodian rival factions in the techniques to detect and remove land mines, adding it would take decades to remove all the mines from Cambodian soil.

"A total of 20,000 mine-removal experts will be ready by the end of next year," he said, adding the UNTAC plans to complete the training of 5,000 within this year.

He said he proposed to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of the Supreme National Council, to set up a nongovernmental organization, the "Cambodian mine action center," to continue this mission of clearing our land mines in the coming years.

Sihanouk will head the organization, while Akashi will assist Sihanouk as deputy head in running it, he said.

The United Nations plans to press ahead with the refugee repatriation program for 370,000 Cambodian refugees sheltered in Thai camps, while making maximum efforts to ensure their safety with these mine-clearing efforts, he said.

#### **Seeks 'Initial' \$200 Million**

*OW1105071192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Yasushi Akashi, the top United Nations administrator in Cambodia, asked Japan on Monday to boost to 200 million dollars its share of the initial cost of running the U.N. mission there, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan has pledged 25 million dollars toward the initial phase of efforts by the U.N. Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to restore peace and political stability in the war-ravaged country.



Meeting with Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, Akashi asked Japan to give 800 million dollars over the coming years, or one-third of the projected UNTAC budget, the officials said.

The 200 million dollar initial request would take the form of a contribution to a U.N. "Trust Fund," the officials said, but they did not give details of the fund.

They said Watanabe received the request without mentioning any figures or expressing any readiness to comply. But the foreign minister said the government would try to pass through the Diet "as quickly as possible" a bill allowing Japanese troops to join U.N. peacekeeping operations abroad, the officials said.

The largest peacekeeping force in U.N. history, with a projected membership of 16,500 troops, is to oversee the running of the country until democracy is restored through free elections and to remove land mines left by Cambodia's 13-year war.

Akashi, a Japanese national and career U.N. official, told Watanabe, "I want Japan to contribute personnel on top of its financial contribution," the officials said.

"Chinese soldiers already deployed in Cambodia (as U.N. peacekeepers) said they would welcome Japanese troops," Akashi was quoted as telling Watanabe. "If (Japan's) Self-Defense Forces came to Cambodia, they would be welcomed."

Asian countries attacked or colonized by Japan in World War II have expressed great concern over the prospect of Japanese soldiers going abroad again. Domestic critics maintain participation in peacekeeping missions would violate Japan's pacifist Constitution.

Also Monday, the ministry's United Nations bureau director, Minoru Tamba, expressed doubt whether U.N. member states would be ready to live up to U.N. requests for financial aid to fund UNTAC activities.

"Even if the U.N. should convey its requests for the share of financial contributions it wants each country to shoulder, I am concerned as to whether they would live up to the requests quickly," Tamba told the House of Councillors' special committee on U.N. peace cooperation.

In response to an opposition member's question, Tamba said U.N. member states have promised to pay 140 million dollars in start-up costs for UNTAC.

Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita told the same committee that if Japanese troops went to Cambodia, they would generally not remove land mines themselves but would train U.N. peacekeepers and Cambodian soldiers to remove them.

"It is a primary duty for Cambodian soldiers to secure the safety of their country," Miyashita said.

But to secure their own safety, he added, Japanese troops might have to remove some mines.

#### **Watanabe on SDF UN Participation, PRC Ties**

*OW0905125092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 09 May 92*

[Text] Numazu, Shizuoka Pref., May 9 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Saturday that units of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) would not initially engage in separating warring parties or disarming them in proposed overseas peacekeeping missions.

Watanabe said in a lecture in Numazu that it is good for Japan to help sick people, build bridges, and engage in telecommunications and transportation operations.

"If the missions of separating warring forces, arms monitoring, and disarmament are too scary to do, Japanese peacekeepers should not do them for the time being," he said.

He made the comments apparently to pass a bill that would authorize the dispatch of the SDF personnel overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping missions, political analysts said.

The Foreign Minister also said the government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party will do their utmost to have the bill passed through the Diet with backing from two centrist opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

On ties with China, Watanabe said wrangling over the sovereignty of the Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea would sour the two countries' friendly relations.

China passed a law in February declaring the Senkaku Islands as Chinese territory. Japan also claims the uninhabited islands.

Watanabe said both Tokyo and Beijing are moving to hold ceremonies this year to mark the 20th anniversary of their normalization of relations, so it is desirable to listen to China's hopes as much as possible.

Watanabe's remarks are thought to suggest the Japanese Government is positive toward holding memorial events, including the proposed trip to China of Emperor Akihito.

#### **Discusses PKO Bill Reamendment**

*OW0905135392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 May 92*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe has said there is a good chance the UN peacekeeping operations [PKO] bills will be passed during the ongoing Diet session. Mr. Watanabe made this statement at a rally for an upper house candidate in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, his hometown.



Commenting on the PKO bills, Mr. Watanabe said controversial disarmament duties could be left to other countries, but Japan should at least contribute to medical care and other nonmilitary areas. Mr. Watanabe then noted the PKO bills will probably be passed as a result of a compromise between the ruling and opposition parties and that interparty negotiations were already 80 to 90 percent of the way to a final accord. He thus explained that the PKO bills are likely to pass the Diet after a reamendment is agreed on with Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

Mr. Watanabe also commented on the possibility of simultaneous elections this summer for both Diet houses. He said it is hard to predict future political developments, but simultaneous elections are unlikely at this moment. It is believed Watanabe's remark indicates that the increasing chances of Diet approval of the PKO bills has helped alter his position, since he had been saying simultaneous elections were possible.

Meanwhile, Mr. Watanabe spoke again later today in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, where, on the subject of pending issues in Japan-China relations, for example the emperor's China visit, he noted that Japan should try and respect Chinese wishes as much as possible.

He stated: China did not demand postwar compensation from Japan when the two nations were negotiating normalization of diplomatic relations. If China had done this, Japan's economic growth would have been slowed tremendously. Japan should keep this in mind and do more for better bilateral relations. I believe Japan should comply with Chinese wishes to the extent possible, since our nation wants to enthusiastically celebrate the 20th anniversary of normalized relations.

#### **Ozawa Criticizes Opposition to Peacekeeping Bill**

*OW0905141592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Naha, May 9 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, former secretary general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), lashed out at Japan's two leftist political parties Saturday for their consistent opposition to a government-sponsored peacekeeping bill.

Speaking at a meeting of LDP lawmakers and supporters, Ozawa singled out Takako Doi, former chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party, and the Japan Communist Party for saying during the Persian Gulf war he was trying to send "husbands and sons" to the battlefields.

At the time of the Gulf conflict, Ozawa said the two opposition parties denounced him as "that man" in reference to his advocacy of Japan playing an active role in the war.

"We have to respond (to the Japanese people's call) for political ethics, political reform, and international contributions by reforming ourselves within the system," he said.

Ozawa expressed skepticism about having elections for the powerful House of Representatives coincide with the July elections for the House of Councillors.

But he urged LDP members in the lower house to be prepared for simultaneous contests of both houses, noting there have been elections for the House of Representatives every two and a half years on average.

#### **Parties Agree To 'Initially Limit' PKO Action**

*OW0905123592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—The ruling party and two opposition parties agreed in principle Saturday to initially limit the activities of proposed Japanese participation in United Nations peacekeeping operation overseas, their officials said.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) agreed not to permit units of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to take part in the separating of warring forces nor monitor cease-fires, the officials said, although individual SDF members could participate in the latter.

The agreement came after a series of talks among leaders of the three parties on ways to revise a government-proposed bill to permit SDF personnel to join U.N. peacekeeping missions.

Under the accord, the SDF would not likely send its infantry and instead concentrate in logistics, such as telecommunications, transportation, construction, and medical treatment, the officials said.

The parties are drawing up compromise legislation which would temporarily limit proposed Japanese peacekeeping activities abroad for three years, they said. The suspension could then be lifted through introduction of another law.

Komeito initially proposed the suspension as a way of seeking sufficient understanding from the Japanese public and Asian countries about sending Japanese troops abroad for the first time since the end of World War II.

Under the agreement, SDF personnel will be allowed to participate in cease-fire monitoring missions in a personal capacity, because such missions do not require participation by national units, the officials said.

They also confirmed that SDF units could take part in areas where armed force is not required, in an attempt to meet a request from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

UNTAC has asked Japan to send SDF personnel for logistics support and cooperation in nonmilitary activities.

Although the LDP had intended to automatically lift the restrictions after the three years, it is considering the



introduction of a new law to achieve the same objective to go along with Komeito, LDP officials said.

The parties are also trying to work out differences over whether parliamentary approval should be necessary to send military contingents overseas. The officials said advance approval would be mandatory during a Diet session, but could be obtained later if the Diet is not in session.

Also Saturday, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe expressed confidence the peacekeeping bill would pass in the current Diet session which ends on June 21.

Addressing his supporters in Tochigi Prefecture, north of Tokyo, Watanabe said the government and the LDP can definitely get the bill passed through the Diet with the cooperation of Komeito and the DSP.

The bill cleared the LDP-dominated House of Representatives last December, and is pending in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

#### **OECD Lends 927 Billion Yen in Fiscal 1991**

*OW0805105192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) said Friday the loans and investment it made in fiscal 1991 rose 14 percent from the previous year to a record 926.9 billion yen.

Outstanding loans and investment as of the March 31 year's end amounted to 6,888 billion yen, up 12.6 percent from a year before, the organization said.

The OECF, which implements most of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), also approved plans for 1,172.9 billion yen in loans and investment, it said.

Loans and investment to Asia in fiscal 1991 dropped 8.5 percentage points from a year before to 64.4 percent of the total, while those to the Middle East rose to 17 percent of the total from 6.8 percent.

Increased commodity loans to such Middle East countries as Turkey, Jordan, and Syria, which were hit by the Persian Gulf war, boosted the ratio of loans to the region, the OECF said.

Loans and investment to Latin American countries increased 3.9 percentage points to 14.6 percent of the total.

The OECF also issued a report Friday assessing the loans and investment it extended in fiscal 1990.

Examining 12 projects in nine countries, it said they generally made good use of the loans and investment, contributing considerably to the local economies.

The assessment was released for the first time separately from the Foreign Ministry's annual ODA report.

#### **Advisory Panel Offers Guidelines on Foreign Aid**

*OW0805100292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A Prime Minister's Advisory Panel proposed Friday that Japan should not offer Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries which may divert it for military purposes, a government official said.

The panel, chaired by former foreign minister Saburo Okita, made the proposal in guidelines compiled to iron out Japan's basic policies on ODA.

Okita submitted the guideline to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who asked the panel to help the government draw up a package of basic policies on giving ODA to developing countries.

In the guidelines the panel said it is important for Japan to provide ODA to developing countries in consideration of the ideals of humanism and world interdependence.

In addition, Japan should pledge ODA to developing countries trying to improve their living standards but Tokyo should consider the conservation of the earth's environment when it gives aid, the panel said in the guidelines.

The guidelines, however, said Japan should not give ODA to countries which are likely to spark international conflicts.

Furthermore, Japan should fully consider how much developing countries intend to spend on military goods or to develop, manufacture, export or import weapons of mass destruction, the guidelines said.

The guidelines called on the Japanese Government to boost the ratio of ODA against Japan's gross national product (GNP) to help make developing countries more stable politically and economically. Doing so would assure world peace, the guidelines said.

The Diet has passed the fiscal 1992 budget, which earmarks 952.2 billion yen for ODA, about 0.31 percent of Japan's GNP.

The guidelines said Japan needs to train more Japanese economic planners and engineers to send to developing countries as part of Japan's personnel contribution to social and economic improvements.

The guidelines urged Japanese firms to guarantee promotions and the positions of employees who serve in developing countries where they work as economic or engineering experts.

The government should accept not only technical trainees but also administrators and senior company officials from developing countries as trainees in Japanese companies, the guidelines said.



The guidelines referred to ways of making ODA more effective, saying Japan must discuss with recipient countries the effectiveness of the aid.

The guidelines said it is imperative for Japan to keep contacts with nongovernmental organizations and grass-root groups in developing countries to make ODA more effective.

Okita said at a news conference later that his panel predicated the guidelines on encouraging self-help efforts in developing countries and the preservation of the environment, in addition to the ideals of humanitarianism and interdependence on which Japan has based much of its ODA.

"I think Japan has succeeded in encouraging developing countries to promote economic self-help through the ODA," he said.

He said ODA given to poor countries has contributed to boosting the world image of Japan.

#### **Hosokawa Announces New Political Party Plan**

*OW0705143992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 07 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Former Kumamoto Prefecture Governor Morihiro Hosokawa Thursday announced a plan to form a new political party, tentatively called the Liberal Social Alliance, and vowed to distance his party from Japan's money politics.

"Japanese citizens are not only amassing irritation at the political community's inability to clear out its corrupt politics, but also are developing even the feeling of indignation," Hosokawa said when he announced the plan at a hurriedly-arranged news conference at the National Press Club of Japan in Tokyo.

"The findings of various public opinion polls tell us that political reform should be conducted by a brand new political force, which is not bound by the limitations of existing political parties," the journalist-turned politician said.

"The public has come to pin their expectations on a new political party that is not tarnished by dust," said Hosokawa, whose second four-year term as Kumamoto governor expired in February 1991.

He said his new political party will field candidates in the House of Councillors' elections in July, but that he himself will not campaign for an upper chamber seat.

However, Hosokawa, a former House of Councillors member, declined to rule out the possibility that he would seek a seat in either chamber of the Diet.

Hosokawa, 54, said his political party would seek to bar its legislators from receiving cash donations from business corporations to finance its political activities and would accept donations from individual voters only who share the political ideals of his party.

He said he cannot identify parliamentarians who might leave other political parties to join his new party.

"The time has not yet come when I can name such legislators," he said.

He pledged in the party-platform document that his party would place great emphasis on efforts to preserve the global environment, as Japan has suffered greatly from industrial pollution.

As the former governor of Kumamoto, where the world's largest organic-mercury poisoning case of the so-called Minamata disease broke out with the loss of 1,080 lives, Hosokawa urged the government to "take drastic action" to help 2,644 patients, whose recognition as victims of Minamata disease is still pending.

Recognition of a patient by an official committee of academics and physicians is necessary before a patient qualifies to receive the compensation that the Kumamoto District court ordered Chisso Corp., a chemical firm that discharged toxic wastes, to pay.

"When I was Kumamoto governor, I confronted the national government over the differences over measures for the Minamata disease problem," he said.

Environment agency statistics show 2,644 local villagers and fishermen with various symptoms are still applying for recognition as patients, while the governor-appointed committee has recognized a total of 1,761 as patients over the past three decades. The committee has turned down a total of 8,290 applications.

Hosokawa acknowledged that his party has not yet found any lucrative corporate sponsors capable of financing expensive election campaigns and other political activities.

"I am considering applying for loans from some banks" to finance campaign costs for the upcoming election to select half the upper house's 252 legislators.

Hosokawa stopped short of providing the names of banks likely to extend loans to his party.

"At this moment, I depend on corporate cash donations for my political funds," he said, adding his party would make serious efforts to shift its dependence on corporate donations to individual donations.

He pledged that his party would not repeat the mistake committed by the New Liberal Club, a party formed in 1976 by six legislators who broke from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) because of public anger over the Lockheed bribery scandal that led to the arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

"The New Liberal Club merely complemented some defects amid confrontation between the LDP and opposition parties as an offshoot and its legislators were later absorbed back into the ruling party," he said.



In a related development, LDP Secretary General Tamiyuki Watanuki warned Hosokawa against trying to win over LDP legislators to consolidate the new party's base.

"If he should cause disturbances in the LDP by extending his hand into our party, the LDP would work out countermeasures by regarding such actions as an anti-LDP stand," Watanuki said.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at a news conference, "the new party's basic principles are identical to various political opinions that were already discussed by other people."

"Unless he can secure public support, it would be of no avail," Ishikawa said.

#### **Government Lending Rates To Remain Unchanged**

*OW0805130592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The Finance Ministry will keep the interest rate on lendings extended from the government's fiscal investment and loan, or "zaito," funds at 5.5 percent per year, Vice Finance Minister Hiroshi Yasuda said Friday.

In effect, governmental housing loans and some other lending by state-run financial institutions will remain unchanged.

Yasuda indicated if changes in the coupon rate of 10-year government bonds are narrow, the ministry may not change zaito rates. The coupon rate on the May issue of bonds was set at 5.7 percent.

The 10-year issue coupon serves as a criterion for deciding zaito rates.

#### **Austere Budget Reportedly Planned for FY 1993**

*OW0705012292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to stick to an austere budget in fiscal 1993 for the sixth straight year, as prospects for tax revenue growth appear dim due to the economic slowdown, ministry sources said Thursday.

They said the ministry intends to keep policy-related spending in the general account in the next fiscal year at 10 percent below the fiscal 1992 budget level and to keep investment-related spending growth at zero.

But the growth of public works spending will be maintained to some extent in line with Japan's pledge in the structural impediments initiative talks with the United States to spend 430 trillion yen in 10 years on public works projects, the sources said.

To that end, the ministry expects to maintain two special accounts set up for public works projects—one in the fiscal 1991 budget and the other in the fiscal 1992 budget.

The question of how to finance such projects remains open to question, however, despite strong calls from the business community for pump-priming measures to rev up the slowing economy.

With the economic slowdown cutting into tax revenues, the options the ministry can choose are limited, and one of them might be an increase in the issuance of government bonds despite a long-standing policy of reducing the government's dependence on borrowing, according to the sources.

Outstanding government bonds are expected to total some 174 trillion yen at the end of fiscal 1992, leaving the ratio of debt servicing to general-account expenditures at an estimated 10.1 percent for fiscal 1992.

The ministry has been trying to get the ratio down below 5 percent by fiscal 1995, but any increase in government bond offerings would make it difficult to achieve the goal.

The broad framework of the next year's spending plans will be laid out in the form of a guideline, or ceiling, on budgetary requests the ministry plans to draw up before the end of August.

As has been the case in the recent past, spending on foreign aid, known as official development assistance, will be exempted from the budgetary request ceiling because Japan has promised to increase its foreign aid, the sources said.

But defense spending, another politically sensitive spending category, will be held down in view of easing tensions in the world, they said.

#### **Hata Says New Pump-Priming Measures Unneeded**

*OW1005103792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] Nagano, May 10 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata denied a need for new economic stimulation measures Sunday, saying it is time to observe the effects of a March pump-priming package.

Japan's economy should begin to improve sometime this summer, Hata told a news conference in Nagano.

Unnecessary business stimulation measures could worsen the nation's labor shortage, he said.

On March 31, the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa announced a package of measures aimed at generating a fiscal stimulus to put the faltering economy back on an expansionary course.

It included expedited implementation of more than 75 percent of public works projects for fiscal 1992 and financial incentives for corporate investment to help cut working hours.



**New Relief Package for Regional Bank Studied***OW0805041492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT  
08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Four major commercial banks have decided to step up their support for a debt-ridden regional bank, including an extension of low-interest loans, financial sources reported Friday.

The sources said a new relief package for the financially troubled Taiheiyo Bank will be unveiled next week at the earliest.

The four banks are Sakura Bank, formerly Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank, which is a leading shareholder in Taiheiyo Bank, and Fuji, Tokai, and Sanwa banks.

The sources said the relief package will include low-interest loans to Taiheiyo Bank to make up for losses amounting to several billion yen.

The four banks have provided financial support since 1986 to Taiheiyo Bank, then called Dai-Ichi Mutual Bank, when it faced a crisis due to irrecoverable loans to Mogami Kusan, a company known for speculating in real estate. The mutual bank became a regional bank under the name of Taiheiyo Bank in October 1989.

Dai-Ichi Mutual Bank in February 1989 established a subsidiary, Chiyoda Factoring Co., which was supposed to retrieve the bad loans.

The four banks provided 25 billion yen each in loans to Chiyoda Factoring and dispatched executives to it.

The sources said Chiyoda factoring has suspended interest payments to the four banks since December 1989 as its efforts to recover bad loans failed. As a result, the company now is more than 10 billion yen in arrears, they said.

Taiheiyo Bank, which has a network of 43 branches, mainly in the Tokyo metropolitan area, reported a 38 percent decline in its unconsolidated pretax profit for the business year which ended March 31, 1991.

**Official Praises Enhanced Bailout***OW0805122392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT  
08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Hiroshi Yasuda on Friday welcomed an enhanced bailout effort by major commercial banks to rescue the debt-ridden regional Taiheiyo Bank.

Yasuda said he strongly hopes the assistance would continue so as to maintain the credibility of the Japanese financial system.

According to financial sources, Sakura, Fuji, Tokai, and Sanwa banks will help Taiheiyo through various measures, including the extension of low-interest loans. Sakura is Taiheiyo's largest shareholder.

But Yasuda noted the bailout of ailing small- and medium-sized banks by more than one bank will not necessarily serve as a model case for the future.

**Osaka Exchange Told To Rethink Futures Index***OW0805075592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT  
08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance has instructed the Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE) to reexamine its 225-issue futures index, ministry officials said Friday.

The ministry holds arbitrage trading using the index responsible for the current slump in stock prices, they said.

The exchange will form an expert panel this month to study a new product to replace the index, the officials said. But OSE officials said it seems very difficult to develop a replacement for the index, the exchange's main source of income.

The ministry officials said active use of the futures index has caused wild fluctuations in stock prices on the spot market.

A series of measures aimed at curbing arbitrage trading implemented since February, such as a cut in trading hours, disclosure of volume for arbitrage trading, and doubling the fees on such trading, have not been effective, they said.

The ministry considers it necessary to replace the present simple average price of 225 issues selected for the index with a weighted average and substitute some issues used for the index, they said.

The OSE introduced the index in 1988, based on the 225-issue average on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The volume of trading in the index is the world's largest for such financial instruments, OSE officials said.

**Prefectures Front-Load Public Works Projects***OW0805125892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT  
08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Twenty-one prefectures plan to front-load more than 80 percent of their scheduled fiscal 1992 public works outlays in the first half, according to a government survey published Friday.

The survey conducted by the Home Affairs Ministry showed local authorities are following the national government in this attempt to nurture an economic recovery, agency officials said.

The government earlier announced plans to front load more than 75 percent of its public works outlays in the fiscal first half that began in April.

In Kyushu, southern Japan, Saga Prefecture set a target rate to front-load 80.3 percent of such expenditure.



Saga officials said the high rate is intended to help prop up the prefectural economy, which depends on public works spending for 10 percent of its income.

In northern Japan, Akita Prefecture set its front-loading rate at 86.5 percent.

Tokyo raised its rate to 75.5 percent from 68 percent the previous year.

But Tokyo Metropolitan Government officials expressed concern it may be difficult to achieve the target because of a serious shortage of staff and land available for public works projects.

#### **DA Plans To Delay Purchase of New Jet Planes**

*OW0905100892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—The Defense Agency [DA] plans to postpone introduction of medium-sized jet planes to replace the multipurpose B-65 planes of the Air Self-Defense Forces (ASDF), agency sources said Saturday.

The agency will not make budget requests for the jets for the next fiscal year.

The medium-sized jet under consideration has a flying range of between 6,000 and 7,000 kilometers with some 20 people aboard, the sources said.

The agency earlier planned to introduce about 10 of the planes in place of the current B-65 planes with twin reciprocating engines to transport VIPs, the sources said.

The types of the planes being considered are Gulf Stream IV of the United States, Falcon 900 of France, and Challenger 601-3A of Canada, the sources said.

The one-year freeze in making budget requests for the jets stems from their cost, the sources said.

Also weighing on the agency plan was the necessity to gain public approval, as well as to closely monitor Diet deliberations over the role of the self-defense forces in Japan's contribution to the international community, they said.

#### **Okamura Approved as Public Prosecutor General**

*OW0805065192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday approved the naming of Yasutaka Okamura, superintendent public prosecutor of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutor's Office, to be Japan's public prosecutor general, government officials said.

Okamura is to succeed Eiichi Kakei, who will reach mandatory retirement age this month. The government will formally approve the appointment at a May 26 cabinet session, the officials said.

After Kakei met Justice Minister Takashi Tawara on Friday and recommended Okamura as his successor, Tawara reported the recommendation to Miyazawa at a meeting in the Diet, they said.

Okamura, an Osaka native, was appointed a public prosecutor in 1955 after graduating from Kyoto University's faculty of law. His posts have included vice justice minister and deputy public prosecutor general.

The government unofficially decided Friday to name Deputy Public Prosecutor General Yukiharu Fujinaga to replace Okamura as head of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutor's Office, the officials said.

#### **Report Urges Incorporation of Rice Farmers**

*OW0805125692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A report prepared by the Agriculture Ministry urges that Japanese rice farmers incorporate their farms and use more machinery, ministry officials said Friday.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's interim report on new agricultural policies calls for more mechanized rice farming, saying farmers with 10 to 20 hectares of paddies should play a central role.

It notes Japanese rice farmers have a low income and suffer poor working conditions.

The report, submitted to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's subcommittee on basic agricultural policy, also says Japan should retain its rice production controls to adjust rice demand and supply.

However, it suggests that Japan deregulate the collection and marketing of rice while retaining the present system for state control on the production and marketing of staple food.

The ministry is expected to compile a final report later this month.

#### **Compromise Reached on Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

*OW0805043592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] New York, May 7 KYODO—Developed countries reached a compromise in negotiations at the United Nations on Thursday on a draft convention to restrict emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases considered to cause global warming.

The draft did not set legally binding restrictions on emissions of greenhouse gases, as some nations had wished, but instead said countries should aim to keep emissions to the 1990 level.

It is expected to be adopted this week at the final session for a framework convention on climate change, which started on April 30.



The convention will be signed during the United Nations conference on environment and development, called the Earth Summit, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June.

The draft said signatories would adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks, such as forests, and reservoirs.

"These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying long-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of this convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases...would contribute to such modification," it said.

Within six months of the convention coming into force, signatories should state their projected emissions of greenhouse gases by the end of 1990s "with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 level emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases," it said.

The conference will set criteria for joint implementation and a second review will be made not later than the end of December 1998, it said.

European countries and Japan had agreed on limiting greenhouse gases emissions at 1990 levels by 2000. But the United States, which accounts for 25 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions, had opposed the setting of a target level for emissions, saying the cost of doing so would harm its economy.

The greenhouse effect occurs when carbon dioxide emitted by burning fossil fuels such as oil and coals is trapped in the earth's atmosphere, allowing the temperature in the atmosphere to rise abnormally. Environmentalists say continued warming would affect agriculture and cause sea levels to rise.

#### **Industry Reacts 'Calmly'**

*OW0805043692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 08 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Japanese industry reacted calmly to a draft treaty on climate change that sets targets on the amount of greenhouse-gas pollution industrial nations should emit.

Electric power companies, steelmakers, and other companies which discharge large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere said they are already actively developing technology that would eliminate the pollutants.

Officials at NKK Corp., one of the world's five largest steelmakers, and Sumitomo Chemical Co., a major chemical maker, said they have made more progress in reducing carbon dioxide emissions than any of their overseas counterparts.

A spokesman for a major automaker said the industry would be relieved that the draft treaty does not include "excessively stringent and mandatory" controls on carbon dioxide emissions, indicating that the industry had feared tough limits that might be made legally enforceable.

He added that efforts to cut carbon dioxide emissions in Japan will intensify.

Industry analysts said all industries in Japan will be under greater pressure to meet the growing global calls for cleaner production.

The draft treaty, which is to be signed by world leaders at next month's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, commits developed nations to combat global warming by restricting greenhouse-gas pollution.

The draft says industrialized countries should aim to limit the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases during the decade to 1990 levels.

The text of the treaty is to be submitted to negotiators at the U.N. headquarters in New York on Friday for adoption by Saturday.

The electric power industry, which releases the largest amount of carbon dioxide into the air, accounts for about a quarter of Japan's total carbon dioxide emissions, industry analysts said.

The industry expects its carbon dioxide emissions to peak around the year 2000, industry officials said.

Building more nuclear power plants is seen as an effective way of containing carbon dioxide emissions, industry analysts said.

But electric power companies are having trouble finding new sites for such plants, they said. Japan has 42 commercial nuclear reactors in operation, accounting for over a quarter of the nation's generating capacity.

Electric power company officials said the best thing to do for the time being is to save fuel by raising the efficiency of electricity generation.

When asked to comment on the new draft treaty, steel industry officials responded by asking who would cover the costs of cutting carbon dioxide emissions.

An official at Honda Motor Co. said it is concentrating its efforts on developing more fuel-efficient engines and cars that do not run on gasoline but on alternative energy sources.

#### **Watanabe Welcomes Approval**

*OW1005073792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Sunday welcomed the approval of a treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to prevent global warming.



Watanabe said in a statement, "there may be a view that the method of restrictions on emissions of greenhouse gases is imperfect, but it is very significant that such a framework was built under agreement of countries in the world including advanced and developing countries."

The agreement is also significant in light of next month's earth summit in Rio de Janeiro, Watanabe said.

He said Japan hopes that international efforts to prevent global warming will make great progress in line with the treaty.

The treaty stipulates advanced nations should aim at returning emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to their 1990 level by the end of 1990s.

### North Korea

#### Foreign Ministry on Inspection of U.S. Bases

SK1105003492 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 10 May 92

[Press statement by DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman on 10 May—read by announcer]

[Text] The issue of conducting nuclear inspection according to the nuclear safeguards accord signed between our country the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is now being resolved satisfactorily by our positive and sincere efforts. We will soon fully discuss the nuclear inspection issue with relevant experts who will come from the IAEA, and the nuclear inspection will be conducted accordingly.

In these circumstances in which we are about to receive the IAEA nuclear inspection, the issue of inspecting the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea not only is a pressing task that cannot be delayed any longer but also is basic in denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

From the start the government of our Republic has proposed and consistently demanded that if the nuclear inspection is to be conducted fairly, the inspection should be conducted not only of us but also of the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea.

We have declared on many occasions that the inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea should be conducted without fail when our country receives the nuclear inspection according to the nuclear safeguards accord. Therefore, it is our position that we should see at all costs all the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea in ways that allow the North and South to conduct the inspection simultaneously.

Because the North and South have adopted the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, conducting inspection to verify this declaration according to the agreement is a process for them to follow without fail to thoroughly achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Moreover, the South Korean authorities have announced that there are no nuclear weapons, and the United States has declared that it does not have a different view from this. Therefore, they should duly accept the inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases immediately.

The United States, which has promised to open its bases in South Korea for the inspection, has no reason to refuse our demand for simultaneous inspection. Nevertheless, it is babbling about the North-South mutual inspection of an equal number [of nuclear facilities]. This, in fact, means that it would not conduct the inspection simultaneously, and this is tantamount to remarking that it does not want the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The reason for the United States and the South Korean authorities to refuse the overall inspection proposed by us causes us to doubt more seriously and worry over the reliability of their words and deeds.

The nuclear inspection on the Korean peninsula should be a simultaneous inspection, for which the overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea is thoroughly basic.

Some figures in the United States, Japan, and South Korea are even making the strange remarks of doubting even the IAEA's nuclear inspection. This is disregarding and defiling the IAEA's dignity and authority.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should remove the suspicion of all the Korean people and the world's people by accepting the overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea in conformity with the prevailing trend, which aspires for denuclearization.

We will make every effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons and threats by conducting the North-South simultaneous inspection, which includes the inspection of the U.S. bases.

#### ROK Urged To Renounce Dependence on U.S.

SK1005084892 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0820 GMT 10 May 92

["Idea of Dependence on Outside Forces Must Be Renounced"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—It is the fundamental demand in implementing the North-South agreement and promoting the cause of national reunification to categorically reject the idea of depending on outside forces and maintain the stand of national independence, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst says:

In our country which has remained divided into two conflicting parts for decades, if any side depends on the strength of outside forces and allows their interference, it



is a stance of confrontation and hardly can be interpreted as a stance for reunification.

With such stance, the points of agreement between the North and South cannot be properly implemented and a responsible and trustworthy dialogue can hardly be expected.

The attempts of the South Korean authorities at present to delay and avoid the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearisation are unthinkable apart from their inveterate policy of depending on outside forces.

It is under the pressure and instructions from the United States that they are putting a spoke in the wheel of the fulfilment of the agreement, raising problems over "nuclear inspection" of our area.

It obviously contravenes the spirit of the North-South agreement that the South Korean authorities, after signing the agreement, are looking up to the outside forces and acting under their baton, sacrificing the interests of the nation.

If the North-South agreement is to be honestly implemented, the authorities should firmly adhere to the stand of national independence and take a stance of trust, reconciliation and cooperation between fellow countrymen, discarding the old concept of dependence on outside forces and confrontation. Maintenance of the independent stand is a basic guarantee for the implementation of the agreement and the solution of the reunification question.

The South Korean authorities must give up the anachronistic idea of dependence on outside forces and sincerely approach the implementation of the agreement in the spirit of national independence.

#### **Paper Denounces Yi In-mo's Arrest in Seoul**

*SK1005083992 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0815 GMT 10 May 92

**["Inhumane and Anti-reunification Outrage"—KCNA headline]**

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean police authorities arrested old man Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, in Seoul on May 7, charging him with an attempt to meet with the North side's delegation to the 7th North-South high-level talks.

Branding this as a never-to-be tolerated inhumane outrage, a MINJU CHOSON analyst today says:

Yi In-mo who was taken prisoner after being seriously wounded during the Korean war lived long in prison and his ribs and legs were broken in tortures and he is now suffering from their aftereffects. After being released from prison, he is spending the last moments of his life with no one to support him in his advanced age of 76. So

he has strongly demanded his repatriation to his home where his dear wife and daughter are anxiously waiting for him.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities arrested him, far from taking a step to return him to the northern half of the country. This is a fascist outrage.

Worse still, the South Korean authorities arrested old man Yi immediately after we proposed to the South side to solve the question of his repatriation at the 7th inter-Korean high-level talks. The whole nation is angered at this.

If the South Korean authorities really have the intention to implement the North-South agreement, they must no more do hostile acts against their dialogue partner and acts of encouraging North-South confrontation and division, must stop persecution of old man Yi In-mo and immediately return him to his family.

#### **Japan's Stance on Nuclear Issue Denounced**

*SK0905050392 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0423 GMT 9 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities are these days uttering strange words that, even if the DPRK undergoes nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, they "cannot feel at rest" and they "should watch the development further." This is one more far-fetched argument that does not hold water, states NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The Japanese authorities say this or that over the problem of nuclear inspection of the DPRK with new cavils at it. This is a sinister act throwing a wet blanket over the process of the settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and a grave challenge to detente and peace.

The nuclear threat in Northeast Asia comes from Japan and from the United States.

It finds concentric manifestation in Japan's massive production, import and stockpiling of plutonium more than needed.

The Japanese authorities intend to turn Japan into a nuclear power any moment by making it a great power of plutonium in the world.

They are seeking to justify their nuclear armament by inventing the pretext of "nuclear development" by its neighbour.

A fiction of "North Korea with nuclear weapons" is needed more than the fact about it without nuclear weapons to the Japanese authorities who are seeking to convert Japan into a military power and arm her with nuclear weapons.



This is why the Japanese authorities, which had persistently insisted on international nuclear inspection of the DPRK, are uttering the strange sophism that they "cannot feel at rest only with the inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency," reversing their earlier assertion at this moment when the DPRK is going through working procedures for nuclear inspection.

The Japanese Government authorities should not resort to the act throwing a wet blanket over the process of denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula but make efforts to dispel the daily growing nuclear suspicion cast on them.

### **30,000 New Flats To Be Built in Pyongyang**

*SK1005003692 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1459 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—More apartment houses for 30,000 families will be built in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forth the task of building 30,000 more flats in one year or more after bringing about a new turn in the construction of the capital city by building 50,000 flats in the first two years of the 1990's.

These flats will be built in peculiar styles in different streets of the city including the newly built Kwangbok and Tongil Streets, changing not only the looks of the city but also the appearance on each street on modern times. The construction of the 30,000 flats will be accompanied by the construction of a large children's hospital, the third-stage tram car project, the extension project of the 120-metre wide main road of Tongil Street, the riverside road project and the construction of schools, kindergartens, nurseries and public welfare service facilities in the city.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of new flats was held in Tongil Street on May 8.

## **South Korea**

### **Compromise Draft on Nuclear Inspection Planned**

*SK1105054792 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0526 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea, putting substance before form, plans to present North Korea with a compromise draft of the inter-Korean nuclear inspection agreement that may open all of its military bases to simultaneous inspection, an official indicated Monday.

The new draft will largely encompass North Korean demands, a member of the inter-Korean Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) said, including a subsidiary agreement and special inspection on nuclear materials and installations.

The JNCC meets for the fourth time Tuesday (12 May), and the compromise draft heightens chances of reaching a guideline agreement by the end of this month for the first inter-Korean nuclear inspection by mid-June.

South and North Korea differ on four major points.

North Korea demands adopting a separate protocol pledging abandonment of nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities and getting international endorsement for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula.

South Korea was considering including this idea within the agreement, the official said.

"There is no change in our original position that we will not adopt a separate protocol. But if the North Korean demand is not a tactic to delay the inspection, we could reflect the demand in the agreement or in the agreement's preamble," he said.

North Korea demands specifically naming nuclear materials and weapons bases as objects of special inspection, a South Korean proposal that obliges one side to accept inspection on facilities designated by the other unless there is an understandable reason not to do so.

South Korea had applied special inspection only to "military bases," but was revising its proposal to cover nuclear materials and facilities, the official said.

North Korea insists on opening its Yongbyon complex, suspected of concealing a nuclear reprocessing plant, in exchange for seeing all American military bases in the South.

South Korea may accept this demand and open all of its own and the U.S. military bases to the North if Seoul and Pyongyang can agree on the number of annual inspections, the official said.

If this part is agreed, the first inter-Korean inspection is most likely to be on the Yongbyon facilities in North Korea and the Taedok Science and Research Complex in South Korea, site of nuclear science research.

Seoul and Pyongyang agreed in principle to decide on an inter-Korean nuclear inspection regime by end of this month during last week's prime ministers' talks.

They have an agreement that the first inspection will be conducted within 20 days after the regime is set.

### **'Text' of North-South Joint Statement at Talks**

*SK0705095092 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0918 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea wound up their seventh round of the high-level talks after signing a package agreement Thursday. Following is the full text of a joint statement issued by the South and North Korean delegations to the seventh high-level talks:



South and North Korea held the seventh round of high-level talks in Seoul from May 6 to 7, 1992.

Both sides sincerely discussed how to obtain better results in the meetings of the committees to the high-level talks.

At this meeting, the two Koreas signed and effectuated agreements on the establishment of the joint military commission, the joint commissions for exchanges and cooperation, and the South-North liaison offices.

Both sides reaffirmed their efforts to abide by the South-North basic agreement and agreed on the following:

1. Regarding the establishment of a body to implement Chapter I on reconciliation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North, both sides have agreed:

a) To form a joint reconciliation commission to carry out peacemaking activities between the South and the North:

b) To set up as many working-level consultative groups as necessary under the joint commission; and

c) To draw up a protocol on reconciliation before the eighth round of high-level talks to activate the joint reconciliation commission.

2. South and North Korea will form a joint military commission, a joint commission for economic exchanges and cooperation and a joint commission for social and cultural exchanges and cooperation on May 18, 1992, and will notify each other of the names of the commission members.

3. Each side will begin operation of a liaison office in its own sector of Panmunjom on May 18, 1992, upon notifying each other of the names of the director, deputy director and other liaison officers.

4. A protocol on nonaggression will be drawn up by September 1, 1992, and on exchanges and cooperation by September 5, 1992.

5. The South and the North will have their Red Cross Societies arrange exchange visits of 100 aged members of dispersed families, 70 performers, and 70 newsmen and support personnel to celebrate the 47th anniversary of liberation from Japanese rule as a first symbolic step in the implementation of the historic South-North basic agreement.

6. The committees and the Joint Nuclear Control Commission will hold their next meetings as follows:

a) The fourth meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission will be held at Peace House in the southern sector of Panmunjom on Tuesday, May 12, 1992.

b) The fourth meeting of the Political Committee will be held at Tongilgak in the northern sector of Panmunjom on Tuesday, May 19, 1992.

c) The fourth meeting of the Military Committee will be held at Peace House in the southern sector of Panmunjom on Monday, May 25, 1992.

d) The fourth meeting of the Exchanges and Cooperation Committee will be held at Tongilgak in the northern sector of Panmunjom on Saturday, May 30, 1992.

7. The eighth round of South-North high-level talks will take place in Pyongyang, September 15-18, 1992.

### **'Text' of Agreement To Establish Liaison Offices**

*SK0705100192 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0923 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—Following is the full text of agreement to establish South-North liaison offices.

The South and the North, in order to help improve their relations and advance the day of unification by close liaison and consultation pursuant to Article 7 of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North, have agreed to establish and operate South-North liaison offices (to be referred to as the "liaison offices") as follows:

#### **Article 1**

The liaison office of the South shall be called the Southern Liaison Office and the liaison office of the North the Northern Liaison Office.

#### **Article 2**

The South and the North shall each establish its liaison office in its own sector of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

#### **Article 3**

A liaison office shall be composed of the following personnel: 1. A liaison office shall be staffed by one director, one deputy director and the necessary number of liaison officers. 2. The director of a liaison office shall have the rank of director general of a bureau of the national government. 3. If and when the director, the deputy director or liaison officers of a liaison office are to be replaced, each party shall notify the other. 4. In the future, the necessary departments may be created in the liaison offices by concurrence between the two parties.

#### **Article 4**

The liaison officers shall perform the following functions: 1. Various liaison assignments entrusted to them by the South and the North as needed; they may also act on private requests for liaison work; 2. Working-level consultations on entrusted matters related to the implementation of South-North accords; 3. The provision of guidance and assistance for various South-North travel and contacts; and 4. The establishment and operation of the necessary number of telephone lines between the two liaison offices.



#### Article 5

The liaison offices shall be operated as follows: 1. Both sides shall communicate with and contact each other as needed. Communication between the personnel of the liaison offices shall be effected by personal contact or telephone. 2. Meetings between the directors of the liaison offices shall be held as occasion requires. 3. Both parties shall guarantee the personal safety and the inviolability of the personal effects of the personnel of the liaison office of the other side who travel between the two areas. 4. The working hours of the liaison offices shall be from 9 A.M. To 4 P.M. on weekdays and from 9 A.M. to 12 noon on Sundays [as received]. Depending on the circumstances, the working days and hours may be readjusted by concurrence between both sides. The liaison offices shall be closed on Sundays and also on national holidays and other non-working days designated by either side by notifying the other side.

#### Article 6

This agreement may be amended or supplemented by concurrence between both parties.

#### Article 7

This agreement shall enter into force on the day its text is signed by both parties and exchanged.

Date: May 7, 1992

#### 'Text' of Agreement on Military Commission

SK0705101792 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0950 GMT 7 May 92

["Joint Military Commission (Text)"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) - Agreement to establish a South-North Joint Military Commission

The South and the North, in order to achieve and guarantee nonaggression and to discuss and carry out steps to build military confidence and realize arms reduction in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North,

Have agreed to establish and operate the South-North Joint Military Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Military Commission) as follows:

#### Article 1

The Joint Military Commission shall be organized as follows:

- 1) The Joint Military Commission shall be composed of seven members, including a chairman and a vice chairman from each side.
- 2) The chairman shall be of vice-ministerial or higher rank and the ranks of the vice chairman and members shall be determined by each side at its own discretion.

3) Both parties shall notify the other side in advance if and when a member or members of the Joint Military Commission are to be replaced.

4) Each side shall have a staff of 15. When necessary, the size of the staffs may be readjusted by concurrence of both parties.

5) Each side of the Joint Military Commission shall have working-level consultative group(s), if necessary, to ensure the smooth operation of the Joint Military Commission.

#### Article 2

The Joint Military Commission shall discuss and act on the following matters:

1) Concrete and practical measures to implement, abide by and guarantee the nonaggression provisions of the basic agreement.

2) Preparation and implementation of an agreement designed to achieve, abide by and guarantee nonaggression.

3) Implementation of agreed measures to dissolve military confrontation.

4) Supervision and verification of the implementation of measures mentioned above.

#### Article 3

The Joint Military Commission shall be operated as follows:

1) The Joint Military Commission shall in principle meet once every three months, providing, however, that it may meet at anytime by concurrence between both parties.

2) The Joint Military Commission shall meet in Panmunjom, Seoul, Pyongyang or at any other place agreed to by both parties.

3) Meetings of the Joint Military Commission shall be jointly presided over by the chairmen from both sides.

4) The meetings of the Joint Military Commission shall in principle be held behind closed doors, providing, however, that open meetings may be held by concurrence between both parties.

5) Guarantees of personal safety and provision of the necessary services for the personnel traveling from the other area to attend meetings of the Joint Military Commission, and such administrative matters as the recording of proceeding of meetings shall comply with past practices.

6) Other matters necessary to operate the Joint Military Commission shall be decided by consultation between both sides of the Commission.

#### Article 4

Accords reached at the Joint Military Commission shall enter into force as of the day when the cochairmen of both sides sign the agreed documents. Depending on the situation, an important document agreed to by both sides shall enter into force as of the day when the



appropriate instruments are exchanged after the procedures needed to bring it into force have been completed following its signature by the cochairmen of both sides. If and when an agreement reached by a working-level consultative group has been put into effect through an exchange of the text signed by the cochairmen of both sides, the said agreement shall be reported to a meeting of the Joint Military Commission.

#### Article 5

This agreement may be revised or supplemented by concurrence between both parties.

#### Article 6

This agreement shall enter into force as of the day its text is exchanged after it has been signed by both sides.

May 7, 1992

#### 'Text of Separate Agreement' on Joint Committees

SK0705110592 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1022 GMT 7 May 92

["Agreements on Joint Committees (Text)"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—Following is the full text of a separate agreement made between South and North Korea in Seoul Thursday on the establishment and operation of the Joint Military Committee, the Joint Committee for Exchanges and Cooperation, and the liaison offices:

#### Agreement To Establish South-North Joint Commissions for Exchanges and Cooperation

The South and the North, in order to implement accords on exchanges and cooperation in various fields pursuant to Article 22 of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North have agreed to organize and operate South-North joint commissions for exchanges and cooperation as follows.

#### Article 1

South-North joint commissions for exchanges and cooperation shall be organized as follows:

1. The South and the North shall organize a South-North Joint Commission for Economic Exchanges and Cooperation and a South-North Joint Commission for Social and Cultural Exchanges and Cooperation in various fields.
2. Each South-North Joint Commission for Exchanges and Cooperation shall be composed of a chairman, a vice chairman and seven other members from each side.
3. Subject to agreement between both sides, the chairman of each joint commission, one from each side, shall be of ministerial or vice-ministerial rank. Each side

may determine the ranks of its vice chairman and other members at its own discretion.

4. Both sides shall notify the other in advance if and when they are to replace its chairman, vice chairman or other members of a joint commission.

5. Each commission shall have a support staff of 15 from each side; the staff size may be readjusted as needed by concurrence between both sides.

6. When necessary, both sides may organize and operate working-level consultative groups to facilitate the work of the South-North joint commissions for exchanges and cooperation.

#### Article 2

Each South-North Joint Commission for Exchanges and Cooperation shall perform the following functions:

1. It shall implement relevant protocols.
2. When necessary, it may draw up detailed accords on the implementation of relevant protocols.
3. It shall discuss and carry out other details involved in the implementation of relevant protocols.
4. It shall oversee and coordinate its working-level consultative groups.

#### Article 3

Each South-North commission for Exchanges and Cooperation shall be operated as follows:

1. In principle, it shall meet once every quarter; however, it may convene as often as necessary by concurrence between both sides.
2. It may meet in Panmunjom, Seoul, Pyongyang or any other place agreed to by both sides.
3. Its meetings shall be jointly presided over by the chairman from each side.
4. Each joint commission shall, in principle, meet behind closed doors; however, its meetings may be open to the public when both sides agree.
5. Each joint commission may have people engaged in (intra-Korean) exchanges and cooperation and pertinent experts attend its meetings when both sides agree.
6. Past practices shall apply to such administrative matters as the guarantee of the safety of, and the provision of the necessary services for, the personnel traveling to the other area to attend meetings of the joint commissions and the recording of proceedings of their meetings.
7. Other matters necessary to operate each commission shall be decided by consultation within each commission.

#### Article 4

An agreement reached at meetings of each joint commission shall take effect as of the day its cochairmen sign and exchange its text. Depending on the situation, an important document agreed to by both sides shall enter into force as of the day its text is exchanged after the prime ministers of both sides have signed it and each side's procedures needed to bring it into force have been completed. If and when an agreement reached at a joint working-level consultative group has been put into effect



through an exchange of the text signed by the cochairmen of the relevant joint commission, that fact shall be reported to a relevant joint commission meeting.

#### Article 5

This agreement may be amended or supplemented by concurrence between the two sides.

#### Article 6

This agreement shall enter into force as of the day its text is exchanged after it has been signed by both sides.

Date: May 7, 1992

Chong Won-sik, prime minister of the Republic of Korea and chief delegate to the South-North high-level talks;

Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chief delegate to the South-North high-level talks

#### Enlisted Man Alleges Army Voting Irregularities

SK0805012392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
8 May 92 p 3

[Text] An enlisted man, who has recently discharged from the Army, alleged yesterday that military absentee vote irregularities were perpetrated in the 5th Combat Infantry Division during the March 24 parliamentary elections.

In a press conference at the Korean National Christian Council (KNCC), Chae Yun-hyok, 24, claimed that soldiers assigned to the headquarters company of an outpost battalion at the division cast their absentee ballots openly in front of their officers.

Chae, who majored in jurisprudence at Korea University, was discharged from the outpost battalion's headquarters company as a sergeant April 23.

He made the allegation that soldiers voted in front of the company commander identified only as 1st Lt. Ho and a battalion signal officer at the commanding officer's office.

There was no vote-signing table nor a ballot box at the company commander's office, Chae added.

Chae, who served at the education and training section at the headquarters company, also contended that soldiers were pressured to vote by proxy for their colleagues who were deployed at remote observation posts at the time of voting.

#### Bankers 'Lukewarm' on Aid to Los Angeles Koreans

SK0905062692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
9 May 92 p 10

[Text] Bankers have shown a lukewarm attitude to the government's tacit prods to extend financing to Korean-Americans in Los Angeles due to their huge amounts of troubled loans.

Their reaction came as Cabinet members huddled together yesterday to map out plans to help Korean-Americans in the California city recover from the recent riots.

Participants say the government's initial rescue package does not contain any indication that local banks will be told to extend loans to the Korean community in Los Angeles. However, bankers are worried that the government may put invisible pressure on them to do so.

A final rescue package will be made public today after a meeting between the government and ruling party.

One Seoul banker said, "We agree on the need to extend a helping hand to our compatriots who suffered enormous financial damage but we oppose any government instruction to extend loans to them."

He and many other bankers said Korean banks in the United States have seen a sudden deterioration in their loan quality due to the economic woes there.

The central bank refused to reveal the exact amount of problem loans Korean banks in the United States have but bankers said the amount has already exceeded an intolerable level. "If local banks are told to extend rescue funds to the Korean community in Los Angeles, the government should take specific steps to protect banks from falling victim to souring loans."

Each bank should decide individually and voluntarily how much it will lend to the Korean community, they said.

Five Korean banks operate in the Los Angeles area. They include the Korea Exchange Bank, Commercial Bank of Korea, Korea First Bank, Hanil Bank and Bank of Seoul.

It is estimated that they have credit exposure of 1 billion dollars to Koreans in the Los Angeles area and a total credit exposure of 1.8 billion dollars.

The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea are locked in a dilemma because of the Korean bank's skepticism.

MOF and BOK officials said, "We hope banks voluntarily extend funds to the Korean community in the Los Angeles community, adding that we face limits in asking them to extend a specific amount of loans."

They said the United States has already committed itself to making available 600 million dollars in the Los Angeles area at concessionary rates. The Korean community will be the primary recipients of the long-term loans, they added.

In addition, if they need additional funds, it is purely a matter to be decided on a commercial basis between Korean banks and the borrowers themselves, they said.

MOF and BOK officials said, "We are not in a position to ask banks to extend specific amount of loans to specific persons." They added that "we sympathize with Korean banks, which argue they are not charity organizations."



Analysts said the government, if it wants to help Koreans in L.A., should draw on the state budget to extend financial aid to them. Or the government should deposit part of its foreign reserves at the five Korean banks in Los Angeles so that they can use the funds as loans.

Government officials fear they might invite unwanted criticism from the Korean business community in Los Angeles if they openly oppose any financing package.

The overseas operations of the Korean banks has emerged as a new headache for regulators and the banks themselves because of low profitability and accumulating problem loans.

Korean banks in foreign countries, due to their inability to wage effective competition with international banks, have limited their business dealings to Korean businessmen outside Korea.

Many Korean compatriots fled after borrowing huge amounts of loans from Korean banks. Thus, they have seen an accumulation of troubled loans on which interest payments have long been overdue and any collection of the loans is doubtful.

Profitability is lower for Korean banks overseas than in their Korean operations. Local banks have 20 percent of their assets outside of Korea.

**Government Resuming Loan Negotiations With Russia**  
*SK0705235492 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1218 GMT 7 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Russia have decided to hold working-level consultations on Seoul's resumption of loan delivery and Moscow's guarantee for repayment in the Russian capital next week, Economic Planning Board (EPB) officials said Thursday.

The officials said the decision was made in a meeting of Deputy Prime Minister-EPB Minister Choe Kak-kyu and visiting Russian Deputy Premier Alexandr Shokhin Thursday.

Shokhin asked for the early delivery of 1,030 million U.S. dollars of tied loans, including 330 million dollars left unsettled from last year, but Choe said a firm guarantee for repayment should precede.

Of the 3 billion-dollar economic aid package Seoul promised to Moscow early last year, cash loans of 1 billion dollars were rendered last year. Of the 1.5 billion-dollar tied loans for consumer goods, 800 million dollars were to be delivered last year but the disintegration of the Soviet Union delayed the delivery and only 470 million dollars were offered last year.

**PRC Exports to Japan Growing at ROK Expense**  
*SK0805034492 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 8 May 92 p 9

[Text] Eight of Korea's 10 major exports are being edged out of the Japanese market by China, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Korean exports to Japan grew 5.4 percent to \$12.34 billion last year, accounting for 5.2 percent of Japan's imports, according to the ministry.

Chinese exports to Japan grew 17.9 percent to \$14.22 billion dollars, accounting for 6 percent of Japan's imports. The figures are based on data published by the Japan Tariffs Associations.

Korean industry led the Chinese in only two (machinery and tools, and steel) out of 10 key trade commodities, losing in food, petrochemical products, nonmetals and textile goods.

China supplied 29.7 percent of Japanese textile imports last year, up 3.2 percentage points from 26.5 percent in 1990, and Korea supplied 23.6 percent, down 1.8 percentage points.

In the machinery and tools field, where Korea is far superior, China is trying to catch up.

**Agriculture Trade Surplus With Japan Declines**  
*SK1105035692 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0258 GMT 11 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Korean agricultural exports to Japan fell from 2.21 billion U.S. dollars in 1989 to 1.94 billion dollars last year, sources at the Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Ministry said Monday.

In the same period, farm imports from Japan rose from 110 million dollars to 157 million dollars with the agricultural trade surplus with Japan dwindling from 2.17 billion dollars to 1.78 billion dollars, the sources said.

The decline was largely attributable to a loss of international competitiveness, particularly in prices and standards, over the past three years.

The gradual decrease has prompted the Ministry to work out measures to reverse the trend, they said.

**Firms Protest DPRK Favoritism Toward Daewoo**  
*SK1105035392 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0238 GMT 11 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—North Korea's preferential treatment of a single South Korean company is causing confusion and dissatisfaction among competitors in inter-Korean trade.



In a meeting May 8, general trading company officials reported a series of incidents where North Korea completed loading a cargo and then demanded a new trading partner, usually Daewoo.

They said North Korea then threatened to unload the cargo unless its demand was met.

Lucky-Goldstar officials said a ship with 10,000 tons of North Korean cement destined for South Korea was being held in port by officials in Pyongyang, who were claiming that they had just learned it was going to South Korea. Lucky-Goldstar officials said this was just an excuse to change the trading partner, probably to Daewoo.

South and North Korea, divided since 1945 into communist and capitalist halves, did more than 100 million U.S. dollars in trade through third countries last year.

Contracts are made mostly through South Korean branch offices in Hong Kong or Japan.

"The North Koreans knew the shipments to these third countries were eventually destined for South Korea. It's apparently just an excuse," a Lucky-Goldstar official said.

Other companies at the meeting charged Daewoo had monopolized the purchase of zinc ore from North Korea from the beginning of the year, and they reported incidents where North Korea, after loading was complete, demanded the partner be changed to Daewoo.

Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung visited Pyongyang with a formal invitation in January and met with President Kim Il-song. He announced that he had agreed with the communist government to jointly build a light industry manufacturing complex in North Korea.

"The meeting could not decide whether these incidents were isolated or a continuing trend, but it was agreed that we shall lodge a formal complaint with the government and ask it to take proper action to prevent such incidents," the Lucky-Goldstar official said.



**Burma**

**Foreign Minister on Ne Win, Health of Saw Muang**  
*BK0905035992 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
 9 May 92 p A5

[By Kunlachada Chaiphiphat in Rangoon]

[Text] Burmese Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw claimed this week that Burma's military strongman Gen Ne Win is no longer pulling the strings behind the country's ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC).

The minister said that Gen Ne Win was totally retired and no longer involved in the day-to-day running or instructing of the current ruling body.

U Ohn Gyaw was responding to criticism that retired president Gen Ne Win was still directing the government's moves.

He said the criticism may have resulted from a misreading of the similarities between Ne Win's style of management and that of his former subordinates who are now in the government.

"There are certain ways in which those now in the government tend to approach matters similarly to that of Gen Ne Win. But Ne Win has nothing to do with the day-to-day running and instructing of this or that," he explained.

The minister said he assumed that Ne Win's personal request that the government and military remove his picture from the country's official buildings, which was published in the Working People's Daily newspaper on Tuesday, was a direct response to that criticism.

"He is a free man. Maybe he feels irritated whenever there is something or other going on here or there and his name keeps appearing. Maybe that's the reason he requested that his portrait as president be removed," the minister said.

U Ohn Gyaw revealed yesterday that Gen Saw Muang who quit as Burmese Prime Minister was suffering from acute bronchitis and an enlarged lung a few days before his resignation was announced.

U Ohn Gyaw said the general was now receiving medical attention. The announcement on Saw Muang stepping down was broadcast over the official Rangoon Radio on April 23 and nothing was heard about his condition afterwards.

The minister said he met with Saw Muang two days before the announcement and found out that he was ailing. "A couple of days before April 23, I had lunch with him. He had acute bronchitis and an enlarged lung. He was coughing repeatedly and he was smoking. I noticed that his health was failing."

**SLORC Grants Amnesty to Convicted Persons****221 Released 8 May**

*BK0805141092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese*  
 1330 GMT 8 May 92

[Text] As a gesture of reward by the state, a second batch of 221 convicts have been granted amnesty and their sentences commuted under Article 401/1 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These convicts have worked hand in hand with the members of the Defense Services who are working fulltime for national defense and the security of the people's home, property, and lives.

The convicts were released this afternoon from the Phaungyi camp attached to the Rangoon-Mandalay express highway project.

**Another 253 Released 10 May**

*BK1005142292 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese*  
 1330 GMT 10 May 92

[Text] As a gesture of reward by the state, a third batch of 253 convicted persons, who have worked hand in hand with the members of the Defense Services who are working fulltime for national defense, from the Yangon [Rangoon]-Mandalay Highway project camps have been granted amnesty and their sentences commuted under Article 401/1 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These convicted persons were released this morning at 1000 from Insein Central Jail.

U Ohn Han, deputy director general from the Prisons Department, explained to the convicted persons the reason of the reward by the state and the Home Minister's Order and delivered words of advice.

Next, the 253 convicted persons were sent to their respective homes after being greeted by Deputy Director General U Ohn Han and responsible officials from the Prisons Department.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore****Malaysia****Ties With U.S. Remain 'Strong and Friendly'**

*BK1105094692 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia*  
 in English 0800 GMT 11 May 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Both Malaysia and the USA have affirmed the relations between the two countries are normal and cordial. There had been some speculations expressed in the media recently that the road was not right in relations between Kuala Lumpur and Washington. Of course, there are always some sensation mongers who want to create news where there is nothing to report. Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has stated firmly that there is no rift with the United States as far as Malaysia is concerned. His public



statement was confirmed by the U.S. ambassador to Malaysia the next day. In fact, the ambassador went on to provide facts and figures on the various sectors that bind the two countries together.

Of course, as is true of bilateral relations between any two countries, Malaysia and the USA may not follow identical policies in every single matter. There are bound to be differences of approach, for example, to items on the UN General Assembly agenda every year. Similarly, Malaysia's perspective on some issues is bound to be different from Washington's picture as the USA is a superpower and Malaysia is not. There are bound to be priority rankings in all bilateral relations. It is hardly worth speculating and analyzing every little development and to jump to conclusions. That is exactly what a well-known weekly, JOURNAL OF OPINION, did recently. It claimed that because President Bush and the U.S. defense secretary did not visit Malaysia while they visited Singapore, something was amiss. It is entirely up to foreign dignitaries to visit states and to (?make) visits to others. They have their own schedules and both domestic and foreign calls on their time.

Malaysia has always been a favorite investment site for American companies. The U.S. ambassador to Malaysia said that such investors have zero worries about safety of their capital in Malaysia. It is also well-known that there are several thousands of Malaysian students in American colleges and universities. Similarly, there is a substantial number of American professors teaching in institutions in Malaysia, including the International Islamic University. There is a growing volume of tourism and it is not a one-way flow by any meaning. Affluent Malaysians do pay visits to various parts of the U.S. on holiday. There are vital people-to-people contacts that Dr. Mahathir has always supported. American naval vessels use facilities at the Malaysian base for repairs and refitting. Far from there being any rift in relations between Malaysia and the USA, they remain strong and friendly.

#### **Mahathir: U.S. Should Learn From Racial Harmony**

*BK0905100492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia  
in English 0600 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Malaysia's policy on racial harmony can be a lesson to the United States in its bid to maintain racial harmony in the U.S. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said this had been acknowledged by the Americans themselves, who were surprised to see racial harmony in Malaysia despite its multiethnic population. He explained that the government recognized the need of various races and this had led to racial harmony. Many other countries are now coming to Malaysia to learn the secrets of Malaysia's success.

The prime minister said the country had experienced success and prosperity because of the (?unity) and solidarity among components of the ruling parties of the National Front. [word indistinct] and mutual trust within the National Front has brought the country to a level of development in which the people can take just pride.

#### **Need for More UN Forces in Cambodia Stressed**

*BK1005124292 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES  
in English 8 May 92 p 8*

[Editorial: "Fistfuls of Dollars for UN"]

[Text] The latest attacks by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas on villages in northern Cambodia illustrate how fragile is the peace in that war-torn country after more than two decades of fighting, including 13 years of civil war.

That this was not the first violation of the Paris Agreement should not be a surprise given the hostilities and suspicion which existed among the warring factions. Various quarters, and Malaysia was among them, expressed the opinion that the United Nations peace-keeping force, which was supposed to administer the country in the transition to a democracy, should be dispatched quickly to avoid a vacuum which can be exploited by any faction.

Malaysia backed its belief by quickly sending its contingent of soldiers without waiting for the fine details to be fully resolved first and in the process became one of the earliest countries to do so. Unfortunately, not all countries have acted so speedily and it is not likely that this matter will be settled soon as the question of funding the peacekeeping operation is still being debated in the UN

Within 15 months the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is supposed to disarm all combatants, handle the return of more than 350,000 refugees and organise a free and fair election by April 1993, by which time presumably it will have accomplished its mission and Cambodia will be on the road to democracy with peace and prosperity in its wake.

The way things stand, it looks as if the time-table will have to be revised. Worse, more violations may take place, unscrambling all that has been achieved, making the already formidable task harder, if not impossible, to execute.

US\$1.9 billion is not a small sum whichever way one looks at it and unfortunately the countries one would normally expect to shoulder most of the financial burden are currently experiencing problems of their own. The United States' economy is anemic and its budget deficit shows no sign of shrinking; Germany is having a slight indigestion swallowing the ever increasing costs of unification and Japan is experiencing a slowdown in its economy.

Yet viewed in the correct perspective the amount is comparatively small and certainly not beyond the capability of UN members. In any case, it pales beside the US\$24 billion committed to the Commonwealth of Independent States. What about the peace dividend that is supposed to accrue following the ending of the cold war? And how many hours does it take to spend the amount in the world's armament budget?

It certainly does no credit to the UN in particular and all peaceloving nations in general to let the Cambodia peace



process stall and allow that country to sink back into the abyss from which it has just emerged, all because of a fistful of dollars.

One must not forget that this initiative was one of the two pleasant developments following the break-up of the former Soviet Union and the ending of the cold war. The other was, of course, the Madrid conference between the Arabs and the Israelis and that too has hardly made headway.

Does this mean the ending of the cold war makes not a whit of difference and whatever promise it holds will be nothing more than an empty one?

**Businessmen Advised To Invest in Southwest PRC**  
*BK1005130792 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 May 92 p 12*

[By Lim Kean Liang]

[Text] China is a land full of opportunities for Malaysian investors and the investment ringgit should be targeted at areas "off the beaten track" in the south western region.

The advice from Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Noor Adlan Yahyauddin is that Malaysian investors should focus on south-west China, which has a huge market with a population of 250 million people, rather than jump on the bandwagon for popular open cities in the south.

He added that the treatment and reception will not be as good in the areas in south which has been receiving a lot of attention as in areas slightly off the beaten track.

"For example, if you go to the Guangxi province or Chongqing or Yunan, you can better negotiate joint venture terms with the Chinese than probably in Shanghai," he told Malaysian businessmen and newsmen at the Embassy in Beijing last week.

Kanzen [Company] Bhd chairman Tunku Abdul Rahman Tunku Temenggong Ahmad and his delegation, who are on a four-city tour to look at their spring mattress manufacturing joint venture in Shanghai and Tianjin, had called on the Ambassador.

Noor Adlan said southwest China should be an area of great interest for Malaysian investors in line with the growing interest in Indochina, particularly Vietnam.

South-west China and Indochina can constitute a single unit in terms of marketing, investment strategy and operations for the Malaysian investor.

The normalisation of relations between China and Vietnam, which share quite a long border, lends credence to such a consideration.

Noor Adlan said Malaysian investors should now be more encouraged "to make a go" at investing in China as a result of the success of Kanzen which blazed the trail for Malaysian investment in the world's biggest single market.

Kanzen, then known as Dreamland Holdings Bhd, set up Malaysia's first joint venture in Tianjin, the largest of the 14 coastal cities designated as special economic zones in 1986.

Malaysian investments in China are already sizeable with 13 projects in diversified sectors involving investments of \$1.28 billion.

The investments are in the hotel and construction industry, resource-based industry, feed and poultry farming and oil exploration.

In hotels, the Kuok group has set up five hotels—Shangri-La China World Hotel in Beijing, Shangri-La Hotel in Beijing, Traders Hotel in Beijing, Portman Shangri-La in Shanghai and Shangri-La Hotel in Hanzhou. Another Shangri-La Hotel is due to open in Shenzhen.

In the resource-based industry, a Johor-based group has set up a palm oil refinery. Another refinery will be set up by the Kuok group.

Innovest Bhd has interests in feed and poultry farming in China. Its feed mill is expected to open this month. Innovest, which holds the Shakey's Pizza and Kentucky Fried Chicken [KFC] franchises, will open a Shakey's outlet in Beijing and a KFC outlet in Tianjin.

In oil exploration, Petronas has secured the rights to explore in Bohai Sea and Pearl River Delta.

Noor Adlan expressed optimism that more Malaysian investments can be expected as China intensifies and broadens economic reforms.

Investment opportunities will be across the board but the advantage for Malaysia will be in sectors related to the resource-based industry.

The Ambassador is optimistic that Malaysia and China which have traditionally been trading partners, will become increasingly closer investment partners.

Prospects are good not only for growing Malaysian investment in China but also increase in China's investment in Malaysia.

China's investment in Malaysia has surged. From 1987 to 1990, Chinese investments totalled \$126.5 million. From 1991 to date, the investments have reached \$839.5 million.

On trade, he said it had been on the increase year after year. Last year, it amounted to \$3 billion compared with \$981.75 million in 1986.

Malaysia exports to China rubber, palm oil and timber and related products while imports comprise foodstuffs and medical and pharmaceutical products.

China's import of palm oil, particularly, has been increasing. For the first nine months of last year, its imports of palm oil reached 700,000 tonnes.



Given this, total import of palm oil last year is expected to outstrip the one million tonnes recorded in 1990.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Communique on Outcome of SNC's 7 May Meeting**

*BK0805155892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT  
8 May 92*

["Communique on the 7 May Meeting of the Supreme National Council"—read by announcer]

[Text] At 0900 on 7 May at Khemarin Palace, the Supreme National Council [SNC] met under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, with the participation of Behrooz Sadry, the UN secretary general's deputy special envoy for Cambodia and deputy chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]; the envoys of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]; and the representative of Indonesia, cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia; as well as a number of observers. The following is the agenda of the meeting:

1. Review of the recent events: HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr. Sadry, General Sanderson, Mr. Khieu Samphan, and the French ambassador, in their capacity as coordinators of the five permanent members of the UNSC, presented reports.

The SNC and the UNTAC reexamined the latest events in the Cambodian situation, including the task of the technical consultative commission on repatriation; the supply of accommodations and means by the host country to the UNTAC; and the continued deployment of UNTAC forces. The requirement that various Cambodian parties fully implement the necessary conditions for the announcement of the beginning of the second phase of the cease-fire, was also discussed. [Words indistinct] next meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group to be held on 3 May [as heard];

2. The signing of the agreement on UNTAC's status: After Mr. Sadry pointed out a small number of technical amendments to the text, the agreement was signed by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the SNC members, and Mr. Sadry in the name of Mr. Akashi, the UN secretary general's special envoy for Cambodia and UNTAC head;

3. Proposal on humanitarian amnesty: Relevant statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr. Sadry, and Mr. Hun Sen. The UNTAC has proposed the humanitarian release granted to [words indistinct] prisoners. The SNC has agreed to the proposal and decided to announce a humanitarian amnesty on Buddhist Visakhabuja day on 16 May 1992;

4. Adoption of a national restoration program: Statements on this subject were presented by HRH Prince

Norodom Sihanouk and Messrs. Sadry, Hor Namhong, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Muli, Prince Ranariddh, and the French, Japanese, and Russian ambassadors. Following a discussion, Mr. Sadry asked the SNC to agree that the appeal for the Cambodian restoration program worked out by the UN secretary general can proceed. The meeting made this decision because a party raised difficulties on certain aspects of the program. As such, discussion should be conducted [words indistinct] detailed content of the appeal;

5. Exploitation of Cambodia's natural resources: Statements on the issue were delivered by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Sadry. The SNC has agreed to thoroughly reexamine this issue the next time;

6. Proposal on regularizing the implementation of freedom of expression: Statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Messrs. Sadry, Khieu Samphan, and Hor Namhong. The SNC adopted in principle the proposal on the date to implement the freedom of expression; and

7. Miscellaneous issues: HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mess. Sadry, Hun Sen, Hor Namhong, and Ieng Muli took turns presenting their speeches. As for other topics to be discussed, they include the SNC's inability to pay Cambodia's contribution to the United Nations and to UN special agencies; press freedom; freedom of political meeting; and the amendment of national laws to conform with the text and spirit of the Paris accord. As for the issue of passports and visas that various Cambodian parties have raised, it will be further discussed in the future.

The next SNC meeting will be held at 0900 on 26 May 1992.

#### **UN Urged To Stick to Peace Pact Timetable**

*BK1005062892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great  
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian  
2330 GMT 9 May 92*

["Article:" "The Cambodian People Request That the United Nations Strive To Implement the Paris Agreement in Accordance With the Agreed Timetable"]

[Text] The Cambodian people are very happy with the news that General John Sanderson, commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in Cambodia, has solemnly declared to Cambodians and the foreign public that phase two of the cease-fire in Cambodia will take effect at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 13 June 1992.

What does 0800 on 13 June 1992 mean? According to the essence of the Paris agreement, this means that from 0800 on 13 June 1992 onward:

1. The United Nations should have sufficient forces to control and check that all types of foreign forces and all weapons and war materiel are withdrawn from Cambodia and that these forces do not return to Cambodia;



2. The United Nations should have sufficient forces to supervise troop cantonment and the dissolution of the four Cambodian parties' Armies.

The Cambodian people are very happy and request that the United Nations solve this matter in a timely matter according to schedule. The next question is this:

What is sufficient strength for UN forces to carry out the above peace process? The UN Security Council has adopted the report by the UN secretary general dated 19 February 1991, which specifies that the operational forces should be 16,000-strong. Now the United Nations has only under 4,000 men in Cambodia; therefore, the United Nations needs another 12,000 men. The United Nations needs an additional 10 battalions. There are only four weeks between now and 13 June. Thus, in four weeks the United Nations must bring in 10 battalions of troops to Cambodia.

The Cambodian people have a profound request for the United Nations to achieve this goal according to schedule. The Cambodian people in particular request that the United Nations pay attention to checking and ensuring that Vietnamese aggressor forces are all withdrawn from Cambodia. It is in this sense that the United Nations must most urgently set up checkpoints in eastern Cambodia. Checkpoints in the eastern part of Cambodia do not require that many troops.

To this point, the United Nations has agreed in principle that 14 checkpoints will be set up in eastern Cambodia. These are at Lork, Phnum Den, K'am Samnar, Bavet, Rumduol, Krek, Snuol, Dak Dam, O Pralay, O Yadav, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, and the Route 4 junction at Sre Ambel. The United Nations further says that six UN military observers will be posted at each checkpoint, two UN policemen, and eight people from the four Cambodian sides—that is, two from each side. Therefore, the United Nations needs to deploy only eight people. Apart from this, we propose the deployment of 20 UN infantry troops at each post. Thus, at each place, the United Nations should deploy about 30 people including military observers and infantrymen.

There are 14 checkpoints in the east; thus, the United Nations needs to deploy only 420 people. According to this figure, the United Nations can and is able to fully carry this out and to do so immediately because the United Nations already has 4,000 men.

Once again, the Cambodian people would like to express joy at the solemn statement by General John Sanderson that phase two of the cease-fire will officially start at 0800 on 13 June 1992. The Cambodian people have only one request, and that is the profound request that the United Nations strive to stick to the timetable so that all Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Cambodia, all four Cambodian parties' Armies are dissolved, and other clauses of the Paris agreement are implemented to enable Cambodia to regain peace, security, and independence.

### Full Implementation of Paris Accord Urged

*BK1105015192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 92*

["Article:" "Always Heighten Vigilance Until the Paris Agreement Is Truly Implemented in Its Entirety"]

[Text] Everyone remembers well that the Paris agreement was the outcome of the all-round struggle waged for many years by the Cambodian and world peoples.

In the diplomatic field, negotiations were carried out for several years before the Paris agreement was signed on 23 October 1991. The world community regards this document as having a correct solution which benefits all parties involved in the Cambodian problem.

But through the implementation of this agreement in the past over six months, we arrived at a clear truth that the enemies of the Cambodian nation and people have not abided by the Paris agreement.

This experience requires the Cambodian people to always heighten their vigilance and make further efforts until the Paris agreement is truly implemented in its entirety.

The Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces which have fought against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past more than 13 years want nothing else but the correct implementation of the Paris agreement so that the Cambodian nation and people can survive as an independent and peaceful nation with the restoration of its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national concord. In this regard, the Cambodian nation and people want all parties to implement the Paris agreement with concrete deeds in all aspects, that is they want:

1. The deployment of UN supervision forces and four Cambodian factions to carry out supervision along the eastern border of Cambodia to make Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and avoid having them return to Cambodia.
2. The demobilization of the four Cambodian factions' Armed Forces 70 percent in the first stage and 100 percent later on.
3. The guarantee for a neutral political and impartial atmosphere so that the Cambodian people can hold a genuinely free, democratic, correct, and fair election.

### Implementing Phase Two of UN Peace Plan Viewed

*BK0905052292 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0413 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 9—The Khmer Rouge have pledged to honor the Cambodian cease-fire, clearing the way for UN peacekeepers to move ahead with plans to disarm the rival factions, AFP quoted diplomatic sources as saying Thursday.



General John Sanderson, military commander of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), told a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council that he would declare the second phase of the cease-fire on Saturday if words were matched with action, the sources said.

His statement followed a major diplomatic push to quell cease-fire violations and obtain enough troops for UNTAC to launch Phase Two by mid-June, or risk postponement until the rainy season ends in October.

The phase calls for UN peacekeepers to move beyond supervising the cease-fire and start disarming the four rival armies, demobilizing 70 percent of each and putting the others in cantonments.

The timing has been threatened by a week of fighting in central Kompong Thom Province, with UN military sources reporting that the Khmer Rouge seized government-held hamlets in the Sen River Valley northeast of Kompong Thom city to consolidate their north-south communication line ahead of UNTAC's full deployment.

The fighting appeared to have eased with UNTAC reporting no new violations Thursday of the cease-fire, part of the peace accord signed by the Cambodian factions in October.

UNTAC Deputy Chief Behrooz Sadry asked Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan Wednesday evening for a pledge that cease-fire violations would stop and UN peacekeepers would obtain free access to Khmer Rouge areas—another precondition for Phase Two, diplomatic sources said.

"I recently received assurances that the conditions would be met," he reported to the SNC meeting.

Khmer Rouge official Chan Youran, accompanying Khieu Samphan to the meeting, said his faction should not be singled out as responsible for the fighting.

#### **'Concrete Measures' Proposed To Implement Accord**

BK0905022692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian  
2330 GMT 8 May 92

["Article:" "Who Is Fueling the War?"]

[Text] Over the past few days, new accusations have been made that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] has violated the agreement in this or that way. In return, we would like to ask these questions: Who started the war? Who is violating the agreement? And who is not implementing the agreement?

Since the Paris agreement was signed on 23 October 1991, the PDK has insistently demanded that every clause be correctly implemented both in its military and civilian aspects. There are four major aspects of the agreement:

1. The UN control forces and the four Cambodian parties must be deployed in eastern Cambodia to ensure that Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor forces from Cambodia;

2. The four Cambodian parties' Armed Forces must be dissolved 70 percent at first, and eventually 100 percent;

3. The whole of Cambodia must be administered by the Supreme National Council [SNC] and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] in accordance with the Paris agreement; and

4. A neutral political atmosphere must be established nationwide so the people can vote freely, democratically, correctly, and fairly.

The purpose of the PDK's above proposal is to get the Paris agreement concretely implemented because only when there are concrete results can there be mutual trust between all parties. However, for over six months implementation of the Paris agreement has been diverted by those opposing the Paris agreement, those who even intend to legitimize Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia.

Here are the facts:

1. The military aspect, or the key point, has been forgotten as it relates to control of the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia in a situation in which over 20,000 Vietnamese troops and over a million Vietnamese settlers still remain in Cambodia.

2. The civilian aspect still has not yet been concretely implemented. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side have not yet given power during the transitional period to the SNC. Furthermore, using the pretext that there is now an agreement, some bad people have tried to find ways to provide aid to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side in various ways to strengthen Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side so the latter can continue the war of aggression in Cambodia, both in Kompong Thom and nationwide.

Implementing the agreement this way is very unjust. The Cambodian people cannot accept this. Therefore, mutual accusations are not resolved through rejections and denials. This issue must be concretely resolved at its roots. Here are the concrete measures to take:

1. Simultaneously complete the deployment of control forces this May in the eastern, western, and central parts of Cambodia; this should no longer be put off.

2. Assemble and disarm 70 percent, and eventually 100 percent, of all four Cambodian parties' Armed Forces.

3. The SNC and UNTAC must administer and decide on all administrative matters nationwide until the election is completed.

Only this way can there be an end to mutual accusations and can the entire agreement be implemented, and done so automatically.



**Key Terms Should Be Executed No Later Than May**

*BK0905092792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 92*

[Station "article:" "The Real Definition of the Second-Phase Implementation of the Paris Accord"]

[Text] According to an established schedule, the second-phase deployment should be announced on 1 May 1992 and concretely implemented starting from 1 June. But a statement made by a top UN official raises doubt about a possible postponement of the second-phase implementation in a few days to come.

The general public is of the opinion that if the second phase is further delayed, this would certainly result in many adverse impacts that would consequently affect the honor of the United Nations:

1. The Cambodian people and national resistance forces would lose confidence in the process of implementing the accord or the process could be regarded as a deceptive maneuver conducted with the sole aim of controlling the western part of Cambodia; and

2. If the second-phase implementation is not carried out as scheduled, this would—whether intentionally or not—constitute a maneuver to give the Vietnamese a free hand to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia; because the second-phase implementation relates to two issues, including the verification of the Vietnamese military withdrawal from Cambodia and the cantonment and demobilization of the four Cambodian parties' armies. This means that if the second phase continues to be put on hold, the Vietnamese will be further permitted to continue their war of aggression and killing the Cambodian people.

As such, the execution of every term of the accord can in no way be a deception or fraud but a correct and meticulous implementation. We propose that by May at the latest:

1. Between 20 and 30 May, monitoring forces should be completely deployed at all designated points along the eastern border, such as O Yadao, Stung Treng, Krek, Snuol, Bavet, K'am Sam-nar, Phnum Den, Thnal Bambek Sre Ambel, and so on. In addition, the UN troops should be deployed in the western region as well;

2. The four Cambodian parties' Armies should be regrouped and demobilized from 70 percent until 100 percent finally;

3. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the four-party Cambodian Supreme National Council should hold consultative meetings to organize and run all administrative services, offices, and agencies across the country in conformity with the accord; and

4. A neutral political environment should be created throughout the country to allow the people to organize elections in a neutral political atmosphere of national reconciliation.

The process should be correctly carried out in this manner to allow the announcement and the correct, meticulous, and speedy implementation of the second-phase cease-fire.

**Phnom Penh Pay Demands Stall Mine Clearing**

*BK1005120092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 10 May 92*

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 (AFP)—United Nations peacekeepers have stopped training Phnom Penh soldiers to clear mines in western Cambodia after the troops demanded a 15-fold increase in pay, U.N. military sources said Sunday.

The dispute is a setback for the U.N.-led campaign to map and mark Cambodia's mine fields, a process that is vital to the safe return of refugees and the demobilization of the country's rival armies.

Phnom Penh government soldiers based in Battambang city have demanded 1,050 dollars each per month from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia to mark and clear minefields following a UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] training course, U.N. sources said.

UNTAC—which is offering 70 dollars per month plus food, equipment and benefits—suspended its Battambang training course after the third 20-man class graduated Friday, they said.

Phnom Penh General Kwann Seam, who called a press conference last week to say how well his Army was cooperating with minefield-marking efforts, said 70 dollars per month was "not reasonable."

"Those who join the land-mine program will risk their lives," he said, saying they should make at least "five times" the 70-dollar wage of locally hired U.N. employees such as drivers, or 350 dollars.

While U.N. officials have publicly refrained from criticizing the army's demand, observers note that the wage of an active duty Phnom Penh soldier is about seven dollars per month, with some units saying they have not been paid for six months.

Kwan Seam refused to say whether he was asking for the UNTAC money to be paid to the Defense Ministry or—as it is now—directly to the soldiers.

In line with the Paris peace treaty signed last October, UNTAC is due to oversee the demobilization of 70



percent of each of the four rival Cambodian armies starting June 13, with the remaining 30 percent to be placed in cantonments.

"All minefields have to be marked before the cantonment," said Colonel Alan Beaver, whose New Zealand engineers' battalion is spearheading the de-mining effort. "With the cantonments, you're taking away from the countryside the people who know where the mines are."

Officials with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees say de-mining is also essential to provide farmland for as many as possible of the 370,000 Cambodians due to return home from camps on the Thai border.

A recent survey for the U.N. Development Program estimated that after two decades of war, 40 percent of Cambodia's arable land is mined—much of it in the Battambang region.

The Khmer Rouge, whom Beaver criticized last week for refusing to mark their minefields, have reportedly agreed to send some personnel to a UNTAC mine awareness course starting this week.

#### **Sanderson Comments on Disarming Khmer Armies**

*BK0905071692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] According to a report from Phnom Penh, General John Sanderson, commander of the UN forces in Cambodia, announced on 8 May that UN troops would start disarming all Cambodian parties' armies in early June. Gen. Sanderson added that he anticipated that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia would have sufficient troops in Cambodia in early June to continue implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire.

Gen. Sanderson added that at least eight battalions or nearly 7,000 peacekeepers would arrive in Cambodia by early June, some possibly by airlift.

The second phase of the UN operation in Cambodia involves disarming an estimated 200,000 soldiers from all the Cambodian parties, with 70 percent of each army to be demobilized and the remaining 30 percent to be confined in 55 UN-supervised cantonments.

Gen. Sanderson said he would announce the specific starting date of the second phase this Saturday after obtaining firm pledges from the Cambodian parties' military leaders to respect the cease-fire, mark their minefields, and allow the UN peacekeepers free access to all areas under each faction's control.

#### **Disarming To Begin 13 June**

*BK0905074892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 9 May 92*

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, May 9 (AFP)—UN peacekeepers will start the most important phase of their

mission—disarming Cambodia's rival armies—on June 13, UN General John Sanderson announced Saturday.

The announcement that phase two of the cease-fire would start 13 days behind schedule followed a week of intense behind-the-scenes negotiations to prevent disarmament from being delayed until the end of the rainy season in October, diplomatic sources said. Sanderson, military commander of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), spoke after meeting with generals from the four Cambodian factions who he said pledged to respect the Cambodian peace agreement signed last October.

"It was only after receiving these assurances that I felt able to proceed with the announcement," he told a press briefing.

He said he had pressed for an end to cease-fire violations in the strategic central province of Kompong Thom, where fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and government troops flared on May 4 and 5 for the third time since January.

On June 13, an estimated 200,000 soldiers and guerrillas from the four rival armies will start assembling at UN-designated regroupment sites to be led to cantonments, where they will be disarmed, Sanderson said.

Seventy percent of each Army will then be demobilized, with the others kept in the UN-supervised cantonments, in accordance with the peace plan. Sanderson said he hoped to complete the process by July 11. [passage omitted]

Sanderson said the phase aimed to "create a secure environment" for the return of refugees, the holding of free and fair elections scheduled for April or May 1993 and the reconstruction of the country. [passage omitted]

Sanderson said he would have "at least eight and maybe 10 battalions" of 850 men each by early June, less than the target of 12.

"It's going to be hairy at first because they're not going to have enough men," a diplomat said. "They're going to have to split up some battalions, and the commanders don't want to do that."

Sanderson said he was confident that UNTAC could overcome the challenges facing phase two, which also include the onset of the rainy season coupled with the miserable state of Cambodia's roads.

Sanderson has also made clear that UNTAC troops will only supervise cease-fires and not impose them, meaning that any violations would have to be worked out through the slow process of negotiations.

Sanderson said the factions had agreed to mark all their minefields and provide detailed lists of men and weaponry to UNTAC as soon as all six UNTAC checkpoints were set up on the border with Vietnam, something that would be done "soon."



That agreement clearly represented a compromise with the Khmer Rouge, which insists that Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia 13 years after they invaded to oust the Khmer Rouge from power and nearly years [no figure as received] after Hanoi announced its total withdrawal.

Sanderson meanwhile said he would go to Bangkok this week to discuss the opening of checkpoints between Thailand and western Cambodia, where the Khmer Rouge control large zones along the border.

#### **UNTAC To Ask KR To Give Up Positions**

*BK0805113392 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh 8 May (SPK)—Some 200 elements from the Khmer Rouge's [KR] Division 802 overrun three strategic hamlets in the central province of Kompong Thom aimed at strengthening their communications lines prior to the deployment of UN blue-beret forces, AFP quoted a UN military source as saying on 6 May.

The breach of the cease-fire, the most serious since the Paris accord was signed, emerged at the weekend as the KR dislodged government troops from their positions with artillery shellings, the source disclosed.

The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] is currently trying to settle the conflict through negotiations, UNTAC spokesman Jamel Ren Yahmed said, adding that the situation was "grave."

The fighting that took place some 30 km northeast of the Kompong Thom provincial town allowed the KR to control part of the Sen River Valley they used as communications and supply lines for their units stationed in the north and south of Cambodia.

"When the KR began their artillery bombardments, the Phnom Penh government troops started to retreat at the same time. As such, there was no significant losses," the spokesman added without elaborating.

Kompong Thom has since January been the site of repeated clashes between KR and government troops. They attempt to cut each other's supply lines.

Last month, the KR captured a stretch of the important Route 12, which they put out of use by planting it with mines.

The latest fighting occurred as UNTAC wondered whether it would be able to pass through the preparatory phase and begin the active phase of the peace plan, beginning with the demobilization of 70 percent of the troops of the rival Cambodian factions and placing the remaining troops in cantonment under its supervision.

"I think that was the last battle," a UN source said. "The KR attempted to gain more positions because they knew the UNTAC would deploy and that they would no longer be able to move," the source added.

The UNTAC, the source added, is going to beg the KR to retreat from the positions they occupied in January.

The three companies of the United Nations' airborne Indonesian troops stationed in Kompong Thom will avoid fighting areas as long as the cease-fire remains unobserved.

#### **SRV Military Experts Inspect Kompong Thom**

*BK1105023292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] On 3 April, a delegation of Vietnamese military experts led by a Vietnamese colonel who used to command the 5th Military Region in Battambang Province, particularly on Route 10, went to assess the situation in Kompong Thom Province.

These Vietnamese military experts assessed the political situation, supplies, ammunition, and the capabilities of the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh forces in Kompong Thom.

Reliable sources in Kompong Thom Province reported that after inspecting the all-around situation in Kompong Thom, the Vietnamese aggressors arranged measures for their forces to carry on military offensives in Kompong Thom Province.

This report coincided with the activities of the Vietnamese aggressors in transporting ammunition, artillery, and multiple rocket launchers to Kompong Thom Province on 5 April.

The people in Kompong Thom Province were very angry with the Vietnamese aggressors, who have continued to kindle the flames of war in Kompong Thom Province. They have asked the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the Supreme National Council to take necessary measures to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from carrying on their war in Kompong Thom Province and particularly to avoid the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction from violating the cease-fire accord in Kompong Thom Province reached on 1 April 1991 by the UNTAC and tripartite Mixed Military Working Group of Cambodia.

#### **SRV Sends 100 Trucks of Ammunition to Siem Reap**

*BK1105020692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] According to a report from Siem Reap Province, at the end of April, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction sent 100 truckloads of ammunition and weapons to Siem Reap Province.

The report said that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction sent these 100 truckloads of ammunition from a hill at [words indistinct] in Baphnum District of Prey



Veng Province to Phnom Penh through Route 1 and from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap Province via Battambang Province.

Vietnam and the Phnom Penh faction have used this ammunition in attacking the Cambodian national resistance forces on Kompong Thom battlefield and arming their new recruits to be listed for the 70-percent demobilization so that they can keep their combat forces for use in attacking the Cambodian national resistance forces when they are off their guard.

This constitutes another serious violation of the Paris agreement and a clear proof that Vietnam still has many tricks to play. We must always be vigilant.

This is why the resistance forces have proposed that the UN supervision forces be deployed in the eastern, central, and western parts simultaneously.

Since there are now 4,000 UN supervision forces, they should be immediately deployed, one-third each, in the eastern, central, and western parts while waiting for the dispatch of sufficient numbers of other UN forces.

#### **Report Emphasizes Necessity of Foreign Aid**

*BK1005055892 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0416 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 10—Cambodia, its population decimated by Khmer Rouge rule in the 70s, retains good economic potential but needs foreign aid to strengthen its human capital, said AFP quoting a report released in Manila Thursday.

The report by the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) said "in the short run, emergency rehabilitation assistance is needed to keep productive capacity at its current level and to restore and maintain macroeconomic stability."

Antiquated machines and inadequate workshop facilities had reduced efficiency, the report said.

Foreign investment would be needed to rebuild infrastructure destroyed by Cambodia's 13-year civil war, ensure the supply of farm inputs and improve health and education services, the report said.

It said Phnom Penh has been receiving a small amount of foreign aid "relative to its needs and requirements," noting that over 90 percent of the 140 million dollars pledged annually from 1983-1988 came from the socialist bloc.

Cambodia, a founding member of the Manila-based bank in 1966, sent officials to the meeting for the first time in 20 years and may soon receive renewed loans from the bank.

It is currently limited to technical aid. The report pointed to the country's agricultural potential, saying "the population-land ratio remains favorable" and that a number of agro-based industries could be developed.

It said Cambodia's tourist potential had "hardly been tapped." The tourist industry would bring in twice the country's export earnings if it could attract even 10 percent of neighboring Thailand's annual five million plus visitors.

"With competitive wage levels and operational costs, Cambodia could attract considerable foreign investment," the ADB said.

The report also said that, while no surveys have been made recently, "it is possible that oil and other minerals could be found" in commercial quantity.

The bank urged major steps to liberalize Cambodia's economy towards a market-oriented system with reforms in the tax, monetary and banking systems, improve the budget process, and expand and sustain the program for privatizing state enterprises.

The report recommended that potential aid donors should "deal directly with the Supreme National Council and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, which would have to ensure that Phnom Penh recognized loans as "valid, legal and binding obligation."

#### **Khieu Samphan Protests to Sihanouk on Aid Appeal**

*BK1005043292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great  
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian  
2330 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] On 7 May His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], sent a message to His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, concerning a draft document of the UN Transitional Authority appealing to the international community for aid for the Phnom Penh side, an appeal which is against the spirit and essence of the Paris agreement.

The PDK is opposed to providing aid to the Phnom Penh side, which is against the Paris agreement. In preparing the joint communique of the SNC on 7 May, staff of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia improperly wrote that the entire meeting agreed with this provision of aid. H.E. Khieu Samphan has written a letter to HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk about this.

In this letter, H.E. Khieu Samphan further wrote that he very much regrets this method of work. This has happened before as he mentioned in his message to H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali, UN secretary general. Working this way will not facilitate implementation of the Paris agreement.

#### **Ranariddh To Lead Delegation to Jakarta Meeting**

*BK1105061592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]



party and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], will lead an SNC delegation to attend the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The prince and the delegation will leave Bangkok, Thailand, this Monday [11 May]. The meeting of the Coordinating Committee will prepare for the 10th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement. It is expected that the discussion will focus on the reexamination of world affairs and the Nonaligned Movement's role in the world.

### Indonesia

#### SRV Embassy Rejects Son Sann Claim on Troops

*BK0805111092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0956 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Jakarta, May 8, (OANA-ANTARA)—The Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Friday completely rejected the statement by the member of the Cambodia's Supreme National Council, Son Sann, that there were still Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, hiding in the jungles and within the Phnom Penh forces.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Jakarta said on Friday that all Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from Cambodia by September 1989.

Son Sann, who is also the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) told reporters after a meeting with President Suharto on Wednesday that he expressed concerns about the possibility of civil unrest perpetrated by the Vietnamese-backed faction in Cambodia.

#### Netherlands Aid Ban To Social Groups Explained

*BK0705131892 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 28 Apr 92 p 4*

[Editorial: "The NGO Dilemma"]

[Text] That the government and certain NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] were cruising toward a collision course has long been predicted. The government, for the last several years, has been upset by the outspokenness of certain Indonesian NGOs, particularly those which participated in the INGI (International NGO Forum on Indonesia). Under the banner of INGI, they openly criticized government policies, including those on human rights—a sensitive issue for many officials here.

We remember the uproar caused by INGI's criticism that the Indonesian Government was violating human rights three years ago following its annual meeting in Belgium. This drew angry reactions from the government, resulting in several key leaders of NGOs being summoned by Minister of Home Affairs Rudini and Armed Forces Commander in Chief Try Sutrisno. General Try accused the NGOs of betraying and selling out the country, and called on Indonesians to take the "right or

wrong my country" stance when abroad. And Minister Rudini called on the organizations to formulate a code of ethics which could provide a basis for cooperation and relations with the government.

Apparently, no working formula or code of ethics was formulated. The scheme proposed by the government—requiring all NGOs to report their activities and relationships with foreign organizations and to disclose their sources of funding—apparently also did not work. This edgy relationship deteriorated even further after INGI, last month following their annual meeting in Japan, bluntly criticized the government's reluctance to speed up the democratization process in Indonesia.

And so the fate of the NGOs was written on the wall. With the government's abrupt refusal of new Dutch aid announced last month, INGI also ceased to exist. The final blow came when last week Minister Rudini banned all NGOs, including professional organizations and missionaries, from accepting assistance from the Netherlands.

To some NGOs, particularly those which depend on the Dutch assistance, the ruling is quite a blow. The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), for example used to receive Rp 600 to Rp 700 million annually from NOVIB, a Dutch organization. The funds were distributed to its 13 branches throughout the country. Since NOVIB is the major source of funding for YLBHI, it is not clear how the body will cope with the stoppage. But, there is no question that YLBHI will have to lay low before it can find a substitute donor.

And to find a substitute donor will perhaps not be an easy task. Some have suggested that the NGOs affected by the new ruling should start thinking of attaining self-reliance in funding. But given YLBHI's mission of giving free legal assistance to the common people, such advice is certainly impossible to carry out. But if so, why should the government not, for example, foot YLBHI's bills and yet allow it to maintain its independence. After all, doesn't YLBHI serve the people?

We have also to remember that the presence of NGOs helps to maintain the political stability, since they provide outlets for younger people to productively generate their energy, rather than fooling around and engaging in unproductive activities. Admittedly, some NGOs may be bad, but many have proved that they can provide a sound political alternative.

By joining an NGO, young people actually supply evidence that they care about the fate of the nation, the country, and the future. Surely they have a stake in it.

#### Vessel Illegally at Dili Escorted From Waters

*BK0705112192 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1016 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] Dili (E.Timor), May 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—A foreign vessel with ten passengers which illegally anchored at the port of Dili last Tuesday had been



escorted by an Indonesian naval ship, KRI [Republic of Indonesia ship] Teluk Saleh, Thursday, to leave Indonesian waters.

At 13.00 hours central Indonesia standard time (WIT) [0500 GMT] the 10,000 dwt [dead weight] vessel which originally sailed from Macau, was seen off by KRI Teluk Saleh 12 miles off the southern coast of Jaco Island, east of the Timor Island.

An ANTARA correspondent reported from the naval ship that the vessel was escorted until it was certain that it would proceed to Darwin.

East Timor police chief Ishak Kodijat prior to the departure of the foreign vessel from Dili said the the escorting mission was launched to make sure that the vessel would not call at any Indonesian port before reaching Darwin.

Such a decision, according to Kodijat, was adopted after the authorities could not permit neither the ship nor the passengers to stay longer in the Indonesian territory.

The 25-meter long wooden ship called on the port of Dili without proper procedure, he said adding that after a series of investigation the passengers claimed they sailed from Macau on April 1 for Darwin, Australia.

On whether there was political or economic motivation behind the illegal entry of the ship, he said the passengers stated they simply wanted to visit their relatives in Darwin.

Therefore, they cannot be put into the category of refugees or boat people, he said.

Before reaching Dili, the ship's captain said they had visited Malaysia, Singapore, Semarang (Central Java), Gresik (East Java), and Alor Island (East Nusatenggara).

All the visits were aimed at refueling only, he added.

About the tobacco found on board the ship, Kodijat said it was not mixed with marijuana.

He also said that the Indonesian map, letters in Chinese, Indonesian, and Portuguese which were also found on the ship did not lead to anything suspicious.

Therefore, he went on, the authorities only chased the ship away from Indonesian waters.

The wooden ship, made in 1989, was described as a "ghost ship" by the local people as its presence at the port of Dili seemed so sudden.

Captain of the ship is Liang Haif Fieng (52), while the mechanic is Kho Ai Kyong (30).

Passengers of the ship included a two year old girl.

### **Muslim Party Chief Wants 1992 Election 'Free'**

*BK0805120692 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN  
in Indonesian 29 Apr 92 pp 1, 16*

[Text] Jakarta, 29 April—Ismail Hassan Metareum S.H. [Master of Law], general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the United Development Party [PPP], says that the 1992 general election will not bring any change and will even simply become a very expensive ornament of democracy if it is not conducted in a direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair manner.

Thus, he said that his party was urging all components of the nation to work together for a high-quality general election—something that the minister of home affairs has often called for.

He disclosed this on Wednesday morning when presiding over a parade by PPP youth from Jakarta at the Blok S Square, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta.

According to H.M. Jufrie S.K.M., chairman of the Jakarta PPP Regional Executive Council, the parade was attended by 5,000 youth who will serve as PPP security guards and witnessess during the 1992 general election.

The PPP does not deny the fact that there must be winners and losers in a general election. But, the PPP hopes that all ways must not be justified to achieve a victory, Ismail Metareum said.

"Please win in a sportsmanlike manner without downgrading the losers. Similarly, the losers should sincerely accept the victory of the other party and continue cooperating in developing the nation and state," said the highest-ranking leader of the party that uses a star as its symbol.

The 1992 general election is a national task of paramount importance for the survival of the nation and state. Not only is the general election a civic activity but it is also more importantly a means for the people to exercise their sovereignty with a view to developing the democratic life, he said.

According to Ismail Hassan Metareum, this general election will produce people's representatives who will fight for the people's aspirations and wishes with a view to creating a more physically and spiritually just and prosperous life in the future.

In addition to formulating the 1993 broad outline of state policies and the second 25-year long-term national development concept, the people's representatives will elect a president and a vice president for five-year terms during the general session of the People's Consultative Assembly in 1993. "For this reason, the 1992 general election must be conducted in a direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair manner," he stressed.

He said that the PPP itself should come forward in a sympathetic manner and be able to gain as much support as possible from the Indonesian people, particularly during the campaigning. For the PPP itself, it is a common duty to maintain the unity, cohesion, integrity of the party and not



to disturb someone who wants to participate in party activities during the 1992 general election.

The PPP as an exponent of the New Order has the obligation to consistently and sincerely implement Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Apart from that, the PPP agrees that Pancasila must serve as a parameter to evaluate the fruits of development.

Accordingly, it is hoped that there will no longer be development policies that are further distancing human beings from God. There will no longer be development policies that are further downgrading the nation's dignity, prestige, and self-respect.

### **Election Campaign Previewed**

*BK0905084392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0121 GMT 9 May 92*

[By Bhimanto Suwastoya]

[Text] Jakarta, 9 May (AFP)—Indonesia sees the launch Sunday of a 25-day campaign for general elections on June 9, the fifth and the most highly regulated in the history of President Suharto's "New Order" government.

Months before the off, [as received] Indonesian authorities had already churned out an impressive list of do's and don'ts that included a complete ban on any reference to individuals and a rigidly-coordinated rally plan.

The campaign will be fought out between the country's three government-recognized political parties—the ruling Golkar, the Moslem-oriented United Development Party (PPP) and the small Christian-nationalist alliance, the Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI).

After a five-day "cooling period" following the campaign, some 108 million Indonesians—including around 17 million new voters—will cast their ballots for the 500-seat parliament.

In fact, only 400 seats are up for grabs with the other hundred being directly allotted to members of the armed forces, who under the law do not vote in elections. The armed forces have pledged to remain impartial throughout the campaign.

According to one analyst, Jakarta appeared keen to cool the electoral heat during the campaign by cutting off likely sources of irritation.

"We are all getting more and more mature as a nation. Everything should be prepared well, planned well, and well coordinated," military chief General Try Sutrisno said Wednesday.

Try also called on all sides to stay calm, saying "don't let excessive emotions come out."

The last election in 1987 was virtually incident-free, although the PPP and PDI complained of electoral malpractice by the government and Golkar at regional level.

In 1987, Golkar clinched an overwhelming 73 per cent of the vote, PPP 16 percent and PDI 11 percent.

In his first statement on the elections, Suharto said in June "the most important thing is that a calm situation prevails and that national unity be further enhanced," adding that the polls should proceed "smoothly, orderly, and successfully."

The strict campaign rules included bans on references to individuals—in writing or in images—on motorcade rallies, slandering officials, other parties and other religions, and on the use of religious verses in speeches.

Permitted were the party colours and symbols—Golkar's yellow with a banyan tree, PDI's red with a bull's head, and PPP's Moslem green with a five-pointed star.

Each party has been allotted specific and non-conflicting dates and venues for their campaign rallies and to air their 15-minute, vetted speeches on state television and radio.

Analysts said the PPP and the PDI stood to lose most from the strict regulations, which would take much of the fanfare out of the campaign.

They cited the PDI's success in staging some of the biggest rallies in 1987, mostly pegged around the enduring charisma of Sukarno, Indonesia's popular first president and founder of the Nationalist Party of Indonesia—a component of the PDI.

The party still counts two Sukarno offsprings in its ranks. Both are top crowd pullers and will figure prominently in the party's campaign drive across the country.

### **PPP To Nominate Suharto**

*BK1105093092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0843 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Surabaya, May 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—The United Development Party (PPP) will nominate General (Retired) Suharto to be Indonesian president for the period of 1993-1997, said PPP Chairman K.H. Ismail Hasan Metareum.

PPP in its meeting recently has decided to nominate Pak [Mr.] Suharto as the next president of Indonesia, he told the press here Sunday, the first day of campaigning for the three election contestants (the other two are the Functional Group or Golkar and the Indonesian Democratic Party or PDI).

But he pointed out that as to a candidate for the vice president of Indonesia, his party would first consult the elected president.

"We may have our vice president candidate. However, because we have to consult it first with the elected president, we cannot yet announce it," he said.

In Indonesia, a president is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly every five year.



At the first day of campaigning, PPP's rally in Surabaya was attended by thousands of people. He said at the rally: "This year's general election is closely connected with Indonesia's taking-off era.

He praised the New Order, which was brought to reality by President Suharto himself after crushing a communist coup attempt in September 1965.

"The new order has managed to salvage this country from bankruptcy and set up a foundation for taking off to a new developed country," he said.

Within the taking-off era, he said, Indonesia should create concepts that were truly based on Pancasila (Five Principles) and UUD 1945 (Indonesia's Constitution).

But he said in the field of politics, there were still many things needed to be bettered during the next long term development program, starting in the fiscal year of 1994/1995.

## Laos

### PASASON Hails 'Success' of Kaysone Visits

#### To DPRK

*BK0905110592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 6 May 92*

[PASASON 6 May editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of President Kaysone Phomvihane's Visit to the DPRK"]

[Text] In response to an invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], paid an official friendship visit to the DPRK from 4 to 26 April 1992. The visit has brought about a satisfactory success in promoting the relations of friendship, strengthening the comradely and fraternal solidarity, and increasing the cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Korea in the new stage.

During the friendship visit on this occasion, Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane met and exchanged views on many issues with Comrade Kim Il-song. In the meeting, the two sides particularly informed each other of the domestic situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on international and regional issues, discussed the strengthening of friendly relations, the comradely and fraternal solidarity, and cooperation in the new stage. These have reflected the earnest aspiration to maintain close relations between the LPRP and the WPK, between the LPDR and the DPRK, and between the Lao and the Korean peoples. Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane also attended a celebration ceremony marking the 80th birth anniversary of Comrade

President Kim Il-song and a celebration ceremony marking the 60th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army, the ceremonies which were organized in a grand atmosphere worthy of being a grand festival of the entire party, Army, and people of Korea. The conveniences provided for Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane to tour various places of historic significance and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and some other cities in the DPRK have proved the honor of old-time friendship, mutual trust, and profound sincerity.

The peoples of Laos and Korea have in the past suffered the same destiny, as Laos and Korea were once colonies of foreign imperialists. The Lao and Korean peoples had been intimidated and oppressed for dozens of years. The Lao people, like the Korean people, had risen up and fought heroically. The peoples of our two countries have bound to each other with the close spirit of solidarity and friendship. They have always supported and assisted each other. These friendship relations have resulted not only from the fact that the peoples of the two countries have suffered the same destiny and maintained similar traditions, but also from the fact that the two peoples have maintained common ideals and overall objectives.

Conferring the national gold medal on Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 80th birth anniversary is considered very appropriate, as he has performed meritorious deeds toward the consolidation and enhancement of the Lao-Korean relations, solidarity, and cooperation of friendship and fraternity. The conferring of the orders of distinction on Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has made significant contributions to the promotion and expansion of the good friendship relations and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples of Laos and Korea, is also considered appropriate. It has proved the high assessment of the party, government, and multiethnic people of Laos on the fine relations between Laos and Korea in the past as well as in the future.

The multiethnic Lao people are very pleased to see that the official friendship visit to the DPRK by Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane has brought about satisfactory success, and that following the visit the fine traditions have been further promoted and expanded. Under the present situation, we see the need to enhance ever more closely the relations, solidarity, and cooperation and to hold consultations and exchange views with a view to bringing about better quality and more efficiency in the bilateral relations and mutual assistance and cooperation to meet the requirements and benefits of the two countries and to support each other's correct and just cause to march forward forever.

The multiethnic Lao people wholeheartedly hail the success of the visit and pledge to together promote and expand the good relations of friendship, strengthen ever more firmly the solidarity of fraternity, and make the cooperation between Laos and Korea ever more efficient.



**To PRC**

*BK0805135992 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 7 May 92*

[PASASON 7 May editorial: "Hail New Step in Promoting and Developing Lao-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC, President Kaysone Phomvihane paid an official friendship visit to the PRC from 26 April to 3 May. The visit achieved a glorious success, contributing to further promoting and developing the relations and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRC into a new stage.

During his stay in the PRC, President Kaysone Phomvihane met with President Yang Shangkun, PRC Premier Li Peng, and General Secretary Jiang Zemin to exchange views with them on various issues regarding relations and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, he also visited some production and cultural establishments in the special economic zones in Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and Kunming. Everywhere he visited, he was accorded a warm and intimate welcome by the Chinese people. Such an act symbolizes a gesture of mutual understanding, trust, and faith, and constitutes an important step for further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to become more extensive and fruitful with every passing day.

Lao and Chinese peoples share similar traditions and ideals. The parties and governments of the two countries have pursued the policies of reform and opening up to promote cooperation with foreign countries in accordance with their respective special conditions and characteristics, aimed at incessantly promoting their socioeconomic development to become more prosperous and progressive. That is why in the past few years, relations and cooperation between the LPDR and the PRC have rapidly developed and have become more effective. Such relations and cooperation have been carried out in various fields and under various forms both at the central and regional levels and among business enterprises.

The rapid and effective development of the two countries' relations and cooperation has been achieved thanks to traditional relations and friendship existing between the two countries, which have been tested and tempered in the twists and turns of the struggles of their peoples for a long time. Relations and cooperation between the two countries have been based on the principles of respect for each other's independence, equality, and mutual benefit. All questions concerning relations between the two sides have been resolved on the basis of fraternal spirit, mutual understanding, and mutual faith. The most outstanding episode in these relations was displayed in the recent signing and fruitful implementation of the border treaty between the two countries. Cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields between the two countries has positively developed with a bright future.

The success of President Kaysone Phomvihane's official friendship visit to China constitutes an event of great significance, thus causing the spirit of friendship and cooperation between Laos and China to blossom vigorously. The multiethnic Lao people wholeheartedly hail the glorious success of this visit and hope that its glorious outcome will become a new step serving to more rapidly and efficiently promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

**Economic Views Exchanged With SRV Visitors**

*BK0805102092 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Vientiane, May 8 (KPL)—Talks were held here yesterday between a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Khamchai Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee, and a visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the party Central Committee, and head of the party Central Committee Economic Board.

The talks focused on a wide range of important issues concerning the Lao party leadership in national economy, the party-state relations in economic management, methods of adjusting market economy management mechanism in the new stage, policies on economic relations with foreign countries, possibility of enlarging Lao-Vietnamese economic cooperation and in cooperation and exchange of experience between the economic boards of the two parties.

The sides also advanced ideas on economic relations between the two countries in the new stage.

The delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee arrived in Vientiane yesterday on a seven day working visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

**Oudom Khatthi-gna Fetes Group**

*BK1005055092 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, received the Vietnamese economic delegation led by Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and head of the CPV Central Committee Economic Board.

At the meeting, the two sides exchanged experience with each other on economic relations and development in the new period and on strengthening further the relations of friendship and solidarity between Laos and Vietnam.

During its stay in Laos, the Vietnamese economic delegation visited some economic production establishments, such as the Phontong Export Garment Factory,



the Somboun (?Soap) Trading Factory, and the Sihachak Farm at Ban Dong Nathong village.

On the evening of the same day, Oudom Khatthi-gna hosted a reception in honor of the delegation at Lan Xang Hotel.

## Philippines

### Aquino Casts Vote, Urges Election Respect

HK1105083892 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0802 GMT 11 May 92

[By Aura Alacan in Kalayaan Hall, Malacanang—in English]

[Text] Support your president. President Aquino today urged the people to respect the results of today's election and support the country's new president. I appeal to all the Filipino people to help the next president, the president told reporters after she cast her ballot at Precinct 56 at the Central Azucarera de Tarlac Elementary School in Hacienda Luisita. The president was the 15th voter at the precinct. The president said that for her part, she had already instructed members of her cabinet to meet with the incoming cabinet members of the next president to ensure a smooth transition of power on June 30th. I am very happy that our democracy has been further strengthened. Today's election shows that the Filipino people have really matured and they value their democracy, Mrs. Aquino declared.

President Aquino noted that the political situation in 1986 when she ran for the snap election was totally different. She said she was in a way fulfilled because today's electoral exercise was proof that democracy is indeed alive. Mrs. Aquino said that in this national and local election, people are not forced to vote for anybody. This time, people are in fact enjoying the elections, Aquino noted.

The president expressed confidence that the May 11 political exercise will be credible, not only because of the efforts of various government agencies but also because the private sector is also doing its best in order to ensure orderly and peaceful elections.

The president arrived at the voting precinct at 0738 today. Mrs. Aquino, who had her own prepared list of candidates, stayed at the precinct for at least 15 minutes but it took her only five minutes to fill up her ballot. She was accompanied to the voting place by her children Balsy Cruz and husband Eldon, Pinky Amellada and husband Manolo, (Beth Dy), and youngest daughter Kris, who all voted in the same precinct.

### 170,000 Soldiers Deployed for Election

HK1105015692 *Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino*  
*People's Radio in Tagalog* 2200 GMT 10 May 92

[Text] More than 30.2 million voters are expected to turn out at the polls today to choose the country's new leaders. Over 87,000 candidates are running for national and local positions. Voting will take place over eight hours, with precincts opening at 0700 and closing at 1500.

Meanwhile the Commission on Elections [Comelec] has placed the town of Cainta, Rizal, under its direct control after a fire broke out last Saturday at the Municipal Hall, where warnings of fraud had been received. Comelec Chairman Christian Monsod said over 80 members of the Philippine National Police [PNP] would be sent to ensure control of the town. Comelec Commissioner Remedios Fernando Salazar said the election would go on in Cainta despite the fact that ballot boxes were destroyed, since most of Comelec's forms and material were still intact.

Meanwhile 15 foreign observers, led by a member of the British Parliament, are in the country to monitor the election and report to various human rights organizations. The group says it will observe the country's democratic reforms, which were instituted upon the removal of former President Marcos in 1986, when President Aquino assumed power. The leader of the group, a member of the British Labor Party, Anthony Joseph Wilson, said they would monitor the canvassing of votes in Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Cebu and Misamis Oriental. The group will report to Comelec and to international human rights organizations.

Meanwhile Comelec has ordered Board of Election inspectors to ensure that voters do not stay in the voting booths longer than 20 minutes. Comelec recently learned of a plan by some candidates to slow down the voting process by having their people linger in the voting booths to prevent their opponents' people from voting.

President Aquino has called on the people to vote wisely and intelligently in the election to keep the polls clean, orderly, and democratic. She called on the general public not to hinder voters, and urged voters not to be swayed by money, guns, and terrorists. The president said the government is prepared to preserve democracy. The military, the police and the Department of Interior and Local Governments said they are prepared to respond to any untoward incidents today and during the canvassing of votes.

The Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] has again issued a warning to candidates planning to cheat during the election. According to RAM's General Edgardo Abenina, his organization is closely monitoring the electoral process to ensure that the people's mandate is upheld. He said the country's entire Armed Forces and the Aquino administration is also conscious of this



principle. He said the country is in a critical state and it is possible that there may again be a revolt, depending on the people's wishes.

Meanwhile the threat of electrical brownouts still hangs over the country. This could occur if shopping centers and outlying urban subdivisions do not reduce their consumption of electricity by 50 percent. Additionally, the breakdown of two of the National Power Corporation's generators, Malaya 1 and Sucat 4, is adding to the electrical shortage.

The government is deploying 170,000 soldiers around the country to ensure that the election is peaceful and clean today. Most of the troops are from the PNP, with four battalions from the military, each battalion comprising 600 soldiers. Besides elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the PNP, Comelec will utilize the services of 34,000 cadets from Citizens Military Training.

Seventeen [as heard] election hotspots have been pinpointed throughout the archipelago and are being policed by troops. The entire Province of Cagayan is under Comelec control, as well as the northern towns of Ilagan and Kawayan in Isabela; five towns in Cavite; Malabon and Caloocan in Metro Manila; the provinces of Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, and Basilan; and Lapu-Lapu city in Cebu.

#### **Elections Chairman Says Situation 'Peaceful'**

*HK1105072892 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] The start of elections has been generally peaceful despite some reports of it being delayed in several areas, especially in Metro Manila. This was the observation made by Commission on Elections [Comelec] Chairman Christian Monsod. Monsod explained that the delay was caused by municipal treasurers who were late in filing their requisitions for election paraphernalia.

There were also reports of voters not being allowed to vote due to the lack of voting precincts and election materials. Others were not allowed to vote because their names were not on the official voter's list.

In Manila, six candidates have asked Comelec to change its ruling on candidates having the same name. They have asked the poll body to determine their identities based on the name of the presidential candidate they are affiliated with.

In Bulacan, Comelec has deployed more troops in the town of Meycauayan. According to Comelec Commissioner Vicente de Lima, this is because of the tension caused by the decision of several election registrars to transfer 5,000 voters to another precinct.

In Rosario, La Union, the houses of a mayoralty candidate, his campaign manager, and a re-election councillor were riddled with bullets. No casualties were reported.

In Urdaneta, Pangasinan, two policemen were killed when they tried to stop the jeep of five armed supporters of a mayoralty candidate. According to the Philippine National Police, the policemen were on their way to Pinmaludpod, Pangasinan, when they encountered the men of mayoralty candidate Lorenzo Mateo. Mateo's men shot at the policemen, prompting the police to shoot back. The shoot-out resulted in the death of Jose Calidosa and Melencio Romeo Mateo.

Elections were also delayed in Marawi city and in several towns in Lanao del Sur due to the lack of election materials. Flash reports from Marawi indicate that elections in the province started at 10:00 [0200 GMT].

In Davao, ABS-CBN correspondents have reported the loss of 4,000 ballots in Katalong, Davao del Norte.

A total of 67 persons have been killed in election-related violence. This is after seven more people were killed in several separate incidents. Two policemen died when they tried to stop the supporter of a mayoralty candidate in Urdaneta, Pangasinan. In Mindanao, three armed men killed the wife of Bigas, Davao del Sur's mayor.

In Davao del Norte, one man was killed and eight others were injured when their vehicle was ambushed by several unidentified men.

Three persons were killed in (Giuwaras) when the former governor's son was ambushed this morning.

Despite the reported violence, Comelec Chairman Monsod still expressed optimism that the elections today will be peaceful.

#### **Polls Seen as 'Businesslike Democracy'**

*HK1105081992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 11 May 92*

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Manila, May 11 (AFP)—The polling booths were flimsy cardboard, the voting process interminably long as Monday's Philippine elections marked a return to businesslike democracy here after decades of political turbulence.

With up to 32 million eligible Filipinos casting ballots for nearly 17,300 posts from president to town councilor, perhaps the best thing that could be said of the voting was that there was little to say.

Violence which had marred previous polls was minimal, with only a few scattered incidents reported. No accusations of widespread fraud clouded the balloting, although some protests were considered inevitable later on.

Absent were the squads of armed thugs sent out to intimidate voters and steal ballot boxes before the abuses got so blatant that a popular revolt chased master vote-rigger Ferdinand Marcos from power in 1986.



"Today's elections would show that the Filipino people have really matured and they value their democracy," said outgoing President Corazon Aquino, who led the uprising that ended the 20-year-old Marcos dictatorship.

"In 1986 there was so much fear and people were so anxious, nobody knew what was going to happen," she told reporters after casting her ballot. "This time people are in fact enjoying the elections."

About 800,000 civilians, police and soldiers were deployed at 170,000 government schools turned into polling stations throughout the archipelago to make sure the polls were the freest in nearly a quarter century.

Election officials said they had tried to anticipate every contingency, even equipping some troops with gas masks in case raiders flooded the polling place with teargas to sow confusion and hijack ballots.

The police were put on standby, with all leave canceled in case of trouble and officials slapped a three-day liquor ban on the country to help keep emotions in check.

The vote was almost an anti-climax after the three-month slanging match that traditionally marks election campaigns in this southeast Asian country with a Latin American passion for politics.

Not that the elections proceeded without a hitch everywhere.

In some spots voters showed up well before polls opened at 7 a.m. only to wait for hours until the ballots arrived. In the town of Alaminos south of Manila, it was the poll inspectors who arrived late—and drunk.

But for the most part Filipinos kept their cool despite long queues and a voting process that took about 20 minutes per person between the name check, thumb printing and a ballot with up to 40 names to be filled in by hand.

And if the three-sided carton boxes perched shakily on classroom desks looked primitive as polling booths, they were an improvement on past models that ranged from makeshift plywood stations to large paper bags.

Officials expressed satisfaction at the smooth progress of the vote, and all the candidates, the military and the country's communist guerrillas have pledged to respect the results.

But if Monday's polling turned out to be remarkably boring, some commentators here warned that the potential for political fireworks was still present in a country rocked by seven attempted military coups since 1986.

Columnist Teodoro Benigno wrote in THE PHILIPPINE STAR that for all the candidates' promises to heed the vote, "I see or rather I smell gunpowder."

"I hope I am wrong," he added.

### Latest Poll Gives Ramos 'Slight Edge'

HK1005070892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT  
10 May 92

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Manila, May 10 (AFP)—The Philippines presidency goes up for grabs Monday in the country's largest national elections, seen as crucial to consolidating the democracy restored by a popular uprising six years ago.

The race was considered a toss-up, but the latest poll Friday gave a slight edge to ex-defence chief Fidel Ramos over anti-graft crusader Miriam Santiago and tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco. House Speaker Ramon Mitra also had an outside chance.

The congress and more than 17,000 local posts are also at stake in the polls, billed as the freest since 1969 when, as one cynical wag put it, the late president Ferdinand Marcos "bought the election fair and square."

At least 66 people have died in election-related violence, still less than half of the totals in the 1986 presidential and 1988 local polls. Police were put on alert for the voting, with all leave cancelled, and liquor banned to calm passions.

The Commission on Elections has mobilised some 800,000 civilians, soldiers and police to keep the balloting as honest as possible. Both the military, instigator of seven coup attempts against President Corazon Aquino, and communist guerrillas have pledged to respect the vote.

More than 80 percent of the 32 million registered voters were expected to cast ballots after a three-month campaign conducted in the usual hectic Philippine style, with more mutual mudslinging than debate on issues.

The results under the best of conditions were not expected to be known for about a week, but persistent power outages and a wildcat strike by telephone company workers threatened to disrupt counting further.

Seven candidates are vying for a six-year term to replace Aquino, who ousted Marcos in the People's Power revolt of 1986 but has come in for mounting criticism for her failure to stem corruption and push through needed reforms.

The field offers voters a choice of candidates linked to Marcos, Aquino or both with Santiago, a sharp-tongued former trial judge considered a wild-card contender hampered by a lack of national machinery to pull and monitor votes.

The 64-year-old Ramos, Aquino's preferred successor, is a born-again democrat who once served as a Marcos martial law enforcer but fell out with the Manila strongman and helped spark the 1986 mutiny.

Cojuangco, a 56-year-old beer and coconut baron dubbed "Pac-Man" for the way he once gobbled up



companies, is a former Marcos business crony who fled six years ago but is now campaigning on the need to restore strong leadership.

Mitra, 64, is counting on the vote-getting organisation of the ruling Struggle for a Democratic Philippines (LDP), which Aquino abandoned to back Ramos, who helped her survive the string of coup attempts.

The other candidates, Marcos's widow Imelda, Vice President Salvador Laurel and former senate president Jovito Salonga, were given little chance in the race, which analysts said could go to the candidate with a mere 30 percent of the vote.

The campaign has produced a clear split between the two main Christian churches in the overwhelmingly Catholic country.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, has indicated a preference for Mitra, while the rival Iglesia Ni Cristo, which exerts rigid control over its estimated 800,000 voting members, backs Cojuangco.

The election is also seen as something of a referendum on the administration of Aquino, who appealed to voters to reject a return to dictatorship and pursue her unfinished work in tackling unemployment and pressing land reform.

She rebuffed suggestions that an iron hand was needed to force through badly needed reforms. "We all saw the result of 14 years of an authoritarian form of government (under Marcos) and where did it get us?" she asked Saturday.

### **Grenade Attack on Rally Held by Ramos Party**

*HK1105030992 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
11 May 92 pp 1, 10*

[By Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] Two persons wounded in Saturday's grenade explosion in General Santos City died yesterday in the hospital, bringing to five the number of fatalities in the "miting de avance [Grand Rally]" of the Lakas-NUCD [Nation's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats].

The bombing prompted administration candidate Fidel Ramos, who arrived in General Santos to condole with the families of the victims, to ask the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to place General Santos under Comelec control. At least 51 were wounded in the bombing.

In Maasin, South Cotabato, some 45 kms. northwest of General Santos, unidentified men fired at mayoralty candidate Jaime Arizalita while he was addressing the crowd during a rally on Saturday.

Police said no one was hit. Pursuers killed one of the suspected gunmen, identified as Raul Erabon, reportedly a New People's Army leader who went by the name of "Kumander [Commander] Jessie."

In Digos, Davao del Sur, the wife of the mayor was shot dead by unidentified men yesterday, Radio Emergency

Action Communication Team [REACT], a group of radio hams, reported yesterday.

Joy Morales, 26, wife of Digos Mayor Juanito Morales, was shot inside her house in Barangay Kapatagan, 26 kms. from Digos proper, REACT said.

Mayor Digos, who is not running for reelection, is a known supporter of Rogelio Llano, a gubernatorial bet under the Nationalist People's Coalition.

### **Troops Doubled After Muslim Plan Uncovered**

*HK1105071192 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] The authorities are closely monitoring the situation in Basilan after receiving reports about an alleged plan by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] to sow trouble. Six MNLF commanders have reportedly entered Basilan with more than 100 armed men.

The ABS-CBN News-Davao also learned that some arms were brought into Isabela, Basilan on Saturday [9 May] night. The Philippine Marines have confiscated the speedboat suspected of having been used to transport the firearms.

One of the MNLF commanders seen in Basilan was one Angrui Sawi, suspected of having been involved in the bombing of a General Assembly meeting in Isabela, Basilan. Aside from Sawi, the other MNLF commanders who have entered Basilan were Basa Jaiwani, Amiget Akinak, Iskads Wahaba, Andi Wulan, and Simunog Mayma. Because of these incidents, a full combat alert situation is now prevailing in Basilan while the number of soldiers stationed there has been doubled. The 2nd Marine Brigade also reported the arrival of six naval gunships and helicopters.

### **Summary of Election Day Situation**

*HK1105041392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0220 GMT 11 May 92*

["Summary" by Milky Rigonan of election reports by station's field reporters]

[Excerpts] Two men of General Lorenzo Mateo, mayoralty candidate of Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats, and several bystanders were killed in a shootout between the men of General Mateo and the Philippine National Police [PNP] at a checkpoint in Urdaneta, Pangasinan. The clash occurred at around 0100 today at Barangay Inmaludpod.

Mateo's men, including his brother-in-law, were stopped by the police for carrying firearms. The men resisted and were shot dead.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino was among the first to vote at the Central Azucarera de Tarlac at around 0700 this morning.

A report by Vic Sychongco dismisses reports that Congressman Jose Peping Cojuangco has shifted his



support from House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. to administration candidate Fidel V. Ramos. The congressman maintained that House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. still has his support. [passage omitted]

A report by Bert Silva says that a group of unidentified men ambushed the chief of police of Tanawan, Batangas. No casualties were reported. [passage omitted]

Three explosions occurred in Metro Manila this morning, several hours before the start of the elections. The PNP is currently investigating whether the explosions were election-related. [passage omitted]

In Legaspi city, it was reported by Art Suhulla that two helicopters and hundreds of soldiers and policemen were deployed in Masbate to oversee the elections in the province. The move is aimed at averting any political violence. Masbate has been identified by Comelec as an election hotspot and has been placed under the poll body's control.

## Thailand

### 8 May Reportage on Political Unrest in Country

#### Prime Minister Addresses Nation

BK0805141792 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 8 May 92

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister General Suchinda Khraprayun; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Respected compatriots, at present some events are taking place in our country which may lead to unrest, thus causing concern to everyone. The government and I, like all compatriots, are profoundly concerned about these developments. We fully realize that if untoward incidents occur in our country, incalculable damage will be done to our national economy. Moreover, the morale of the people will deteriorate, adversely affecting national security and development.

With a sense of responsibility toward the country and our compatriots, I, both in the capacity of head of government and as a private Thai citizen, would like to take some of your valuable time to give you the most sincere and unambiguous explanation. Initially, I would like to explain the reasons why I have assumed the duty of head of government as follows:

First, I would like to point out that I was a career military officer through the years. I never had ambitions to get involved in politics or to assume a political position through any means. I never prepared myself to enter the political arena. Of course, while serving in the Armed Forces, I sometimes got involved with politics to a certain extent, depending on situational needs and my duties. Even though I used to express opinions on national problems and ways to resolve them, I did that as an ordinary citizen who had good intentions toward the security and prosperity of the country—like any other

person. My intention to solely serve in the Armed Forces without thinking of entering politics does not mean that I detested or looked down on politicians, as is being charged by some people at the moment. I knew full well that I was a straightforward person. I spoke what I thought and I liked action more than words. In political circles, artful speaking is a must. My wish to serve only in the Armed Forces remained valid until the day I had to resign from active service to assume the post of premiership.

Second, my decision to accept the duty of head of government with the support of the five political parties was based on my understanding that the current constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand does not stipulate the prohibition of a nonmember of the House of Representatives from assuming political positions. However, I realized that at that time some political parties also voiced opposition to this omission. However, those political parties agreed to accept the constitution by fielding candidates to stand in the election, with the hope that an amendment to the constitution would be carried out at an appropriate time in the future. I have no objection to that.

Third, I have heard views from people in many sectors on the advantage of having a prime minister who is not a member or does not render his support to a particular political party as being a person who would be able to help build and support the political system of our country. That is, he will be more capable of seeing to it that the political parties in the coalition government are able to administer the country with honesty than a prime minister who is selected because he is head of a particular political party, for the latter may be accused of favoring his own political party or may not be able to give instructions to other coalition political parties because his own party still needs to accumulate funds for future elections. I believe that all compatriots must have known very well of similar events and suspicions prevailing before the occurrence of the 23 February 1991 incident. Those suspicions became one of the important motivations for the changes at that time.

Respected compatriots, after seizing state power at that time, I, in the capacity of deputy chairman of the National Peace-Keeping Council [NPKC], was recommended by people from many sectors to exercise bona fide power to solve national problems and to install a good new political order for the country. However, I realized that building a democratic system for the country could not materialize through the use of dictatorial power. Absolute power might be able to solve some problems quickly, but adverse effects caused by the application of that power would create serious repercussions later, as previously happened in our country and some foreign countries. That is why I conveyed my thoughts through the mass media to our compatriots on the second day of the seizure of power, saying the NPKC would refrain from using power without limit and from restricting the people's rights and freedoms under all



circumstances, that the drafting of the constitution would be carried out, and that the election would be held as soon as possible.

Respected compatriots, attempts to get rid of the widespread acts of corruption at that time were initially contemplated to be carried out through drastic measures, because the NPKC had realized that those practices constituted a serious obstacle to the development of democracy. However, due to the call by the mass media sector for the Assets Investigation Committee to refrain from arbitrarily seizing the assets of accused politicians, those cases were finally referred to the court of justice. I was of the view that such a move was appropriate and acceptable to every party.

Nonetheless, by the virtue of law, if no final verdicts had been reached by the court of justice, we must regard that the accused should be able to carry on political activities as usual. As a result, final election results showed that many accused politicians were not elected by and failed to receive a mandate from their own constituencies. However, many other accused politicians still received sympathy and trust from their former constituents who reelected them to Parliament. Therefore, we do not have enough reason to deny them the right to assume any suitable political position, in the same manner that other members of Parliament would assume such positions if they are nominated by their own political parties.

Respected compatriots, I am convinced that in administering state affairs I cannot carry out any functions on an arbitrary basis, even though I personally understand that many people are opposed to this practice and are voicing their protest against it at the moment.

Beloved compatriots, following my assumption of the post of head of government and having presented the policy statement to the National Assembly on 7 May, I was prepared to begin working to resolve the problems currently facing our country and people to the utmost of my ability. Unfortunately, I was confronted with a protest rally staged by some people in front of the National Assembly. The development indicates that the incident might evolve into a revolt or a sabotage [winat sakam] because reports from many services have showed that many groups of elements harboring ill intentions toward the country have infiltrated into the ranks of the protesting compatriots, thus creating difficulties for the authorities in maintaining peace and order. In connection with this, I have instructed government officials not to use any violent measures to deal with the people. The sole demand of the demonstrators is for me to resign from the premiership, together with my cabinet members who have just taken the oath of allegiance in assuming their duties without really getting down to the business of administering the country in accordance with the work plan we have prepared.

Respected compatriots, as I informed you earlier, I have never had any ambitions to assume any political position. In assuming the premiership, I have done it out of

necessity and with careful consideration, realizing that I did it with the support of the House of Representatives in accordance with international democratic norms, which stipulate that a prime minister must receive a majority vote in the House. Once I have assumed the post of premiership, it is necessary for me to fulfill the obligations of head of government to the best of my abilities by placing national interests above the government's stability or my own political future. Should I resign on the demand of the protesting demonstrators, personally I do not think that I would lose any power. This is because I am not hungry for power. I have a firm conviction that I have never abused any power to intimidate any particular persons or to seek ill-gotten fortune and wealth. Therefore, my continued assumption of the premiership is not a worrisome issue, because many persons will in the future take their turn assuming this position administering state affairs.

Respected compatriots, if I resign from the premiership acceding to the demands of the protesters, the country's political system in the future will be under endless political pressure from outside Parliament. Whenever certain Parliament members' motions are defeated in Parliament, they will resort to staging protests outside the House. I do not believe that this is a correct method. I have resumed the premiership in line with parliamentary procedures. So it will be normal for me to leave the post following these procedures. But to resign due to outside pressure despite the fact that I have not yet started administering state affairs nor created any shortcomings or losses for the country, I do not think that this is a correct model for the future development of the political system.

Beloved compatriots, personally I understand and have sympathy for the hunger strikers for their severe suffering. In my capacity as prime minister, my ultimate desire is to relieve these persons of their suffering as soon as possible. However, our actions concerning cause and effect must be reciprocal, by having respect for each other in firmly adhering to certain principles. More importantly, we must keep in mind the consequences which would arise if I agreed to meet the demands of those protesters. Above all, we are all Thai compatriots. Some of you even attended the same educational institutes with me in the past. Therefore, we are not enemies bent on destroying or harming one another. I, therefore, appeal to you to turn to and cooperate with me on the basis of an appropriate rationale. I would like to ask the demonstrating compatriots to exercise their rights and freedom to peacefully assemble in the manner stipulated in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. Compatriots should take precautionary measures to prevent infiltration by certain groups of ill-intentioned persons toward the country that try to incite you to resort to violence with a view to toppling [the government] and carrying out acts to acquire power without giving consideration to the consequences to the country in general or to adverse effects to national stability and the economy in particular, including chaos and confusion



which may follow. I promise that I will never order the armed forces or police authorities to use violent means against the people while some elements are trying to instill fear and hatred [among the protesting demonstrators]. All compatriots must realize that, in fact, these soldiers and policemen are children of the Thai people, and are only serving in the armed services. They will absolutely never use weapons to kill or harm the Thai people. Only when some infiltrating elements resort to committing sabotage and harming innocent people or peaceful demonstrators will the state authorities take drastic action against them in accordance with law.

I hereby inform our compatriots of this development. Good-bye.

#### **Public Warned Against Joining Protest**

*BK0905122692 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1147 GMT 8 May 92*

[Report on traffic congestion at the protest site—read by TV announcer Colonel Praphat Sakuntanak]

[Text] At present, a number of people are holding a protest against the government at the Ratchadamneon Klang Avenue from the Phan Fa Bridge to the Democracy Monument, thus causing heavy traffic congestion in and preventing motorists from entering the avenue and adjacent areas.

Therefore, we appeal to the majority of Thai people who have no need to enter these areas to refrain from using the avenue. Please do not attend the rally to hear speeches at the protest site for your presence may cause even more traffic jams in the area. Besides, your attendance will contribute to the deterioration of the protest rally, should agitation escalate to an uncontrollable point and disasters occur, causing losses to your lives and property.

The public is hereby notified.

#### **Bridge Rally Advised Against**

*BK0805174892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1735 GMT 8 May 92*

[Announcement read by announcer Colonel Praphat Sakuntanak—live or recorded]

[Text] All beloved people, at about 2400 today almost all the people who joined the rally peacefully at Sanam Luang have dispersed and returned home, as they have agreed with Mr. Khothom Ariya's announcement to abandon the rally, as the public has been informed earlier. However, the Palang Dharma Party leader and the New Aspiration Party leader have tried to cause the situation to deteriorate by creating a new rally platform around the Phanfa Bridge and by inciting the people to join the rally at that area. Such actions will cause trouble for innocent people, especially for their travel plans. The public is hereby informed and advised to avoid using the roads around that area.

#### **'Small Group' at Continuing Rally**

*BK0805182892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1800 GMT 8 May 92*

[Announcement read by TV announcer Colonel Praphat Sakuntanak on 9 May—live or recorded]

[Text] All respected people, at about 0030 in the early morning of 9 May, the area around Sanam Luang has returned to normal. Some people, however, are still rallying around the Phanfa Bridge on Ratchadamdoen Road, which has caused traffic problems for people, as the public has been warned about earlier. Only a small group of students is still joining the rally. In particular, Mr. Prinya Thewanarumitkun has defied the decision of the Student Federation of Thailand by returning to the rally. This is a personal action on his part, no longer on behalf of the Student Federation of Thailand.

The Bangkok Peacekeeping Command believes that in the end, the situation will improve as much as possible on the basis of compromise, which is characteristic of Thai society.

The public is hereby informed.

#### **Crowd Drops; Standoff Continues**

*BK0805005292 Hong Kong AFP in English 2237 GMT 8 May 92*

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 9 (AFP)—Hundreds of Thai police and heavily armed troops remained locked in a potentially explosive stand-off here with hunger striker Chamlong Simuang and anti-government demonstrators early Saturday morning.

Seven hours after security services halted the 100,000-strong march near parliament late Friday night, rumours swept through the crowd, which with dawn approaching had dropped to an estimated 7,000, that troops would use force to disperse them.

Ranged against the protesters were at least 500 police and over 700 troops who had sealed off the road with razor wire barricades at a bridge near parliament, the scene of mass demonstrations earlier in the week.

For several hours after the confrontation began, Chamlong, who has vowed to continue his fast to the death unless Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun resigns, drove up and down in his white pick-up truck urging his supporters to stand firm and remain.

But by four o'clock tens of thousands had left. Several thousand of them gathered at two other sites nearby, Democracy Monument and the corner of Lan Luang Road where a mobile stage had been set up, but police estimates put the total number of demonstrators at the three sites at just under 10,000.



Demonstrators at the bridge were later joined by Chawalit Yongchaiyut, leader of the main opposition party and a former supreme commander. [passage omitted]

Earlier on Friday, a possible breakthrough in the impasse between the pro-military five party coalition government and the opposition, that has all but brought government offices to a halt, seemed to be on the cards.

The opposition have demanded that Suchinda resign because he did not stand in the March elections.

They also want the constitution to be rewritten to say that only a member of parliament can become premier.

The coalition agreed to the changes after a private meeting and Suchinda in his broadcast announced that he too had no objection to such a change.

Chamlong later said he wanted Suchinda to promise the changes would be made within a month and that he would then resign the premiership.

Political analysts had been optimistic that all sides could perhaps hammer out an agreement but they now say that the continuing stalemate between marchers and security forces threatens to kill hopes of a compromise.

#### **Reportage of 9 May on Chamlong, Suchinda**

##### **Suchinda on Use of Force**

*BK0905090692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 0700 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] The prime minister stressed that force will not be used to solve the current political crisis as it is becoming peaceful and the majority of people do not want to see their country in trouble. Prime Minister General Suchinda Khraprayun granted an interview to newsmen around noon today. He said the people will make their own minds on what has happened. He said Major General Chamlong Simuang's resignation as leader of the Palang Dharma Party would have no impact on the government.

[Begin recording in progress] [Unidentified reporter] What is the government's next action as the situation has evolved up to this point?

[Suchinda] We won't have to take any special action. Is everything reaching a conclusion?

[Reporter] Will there be any use of force?

[Suchinda] My goodness! There was a large crowd at the demonstration last night. Still, we did not use force. So why should we use it now that the crowd is much smaller?

[Reporter] Major General Chamlong has resigned as leader of the Palang Dharma Party. Don't you think the situation has reached another level?

[Suchinda] I think there will be peace in the end because the people in general do not want trouble. The majority do not approve of what is going on right now. I do not think they will stand up against the opinion of the general public. The majority will make their own judgment.

[Reporter] Major General Chamlong resigned because he wanted to be in a better position in the struggle compared to struggling as a politician.

[Suchinda] That will not give the government any problems. It is good and natural that Khun Chamlong is trying to project his struggle from the most advantageous point. Yet, the method must not bring the country and people into trouble. You are entitled to conduct any kind of political struggle, and this is good.

[Reporter] Did you have a private discussion?

[Suchinda] I have never met Khun Chamlong.

[Reporter] What about persons acting as mediators?

[Suchinda] Of course, there are demands put forth by the mediator. I have already answered these demands. I already stated on television that I will abide by principles. In democracy, we have to listen to the voice of the majority. Yet, we cannot ignore the minority. We also listened to their voice. Those are my principles.

[Reporter] Has there been anything else that helped reach a compromise?

[Suchinda] No. I uphold those principles.

[Reporter] What is the attitude of the five political parties supporting you?

[Suchinda] All parties have affirmed the same principle—they want me as prime minister. They asked me not to resign.

[Reporter] That means you accept the process of amending the constitution?

[Suchinda] I have no problem with the timetable for the amendment of the constitution. It is the business of parliament. And it is not for the opposition parties to impose their will on parliament. It is for parliament to decide the whole thing. To say that the opposition parties have set one month as a deadline, this, I think is an ultimatum. And I have no power to fashion it according to the demands of the opposition. It is up to the parliament president—when to table the motion, when to debate and when to vote. It all depends on parliament. I am not a member of parliament. I have resigned as senator.

[Reporter] Does it not look as if the two opposing parties are waging a psychological war at present?

[Suchinda] No, I have nothing against them. In my capacity as government leader, I have the duty of forging unity in the country. That is the first duty I will try to fulfill.



[Unidentified reporter] What if the incident is being exploited by a third party?

[Suchinda] That is what we fear. Yet, we hope everyone loves his country. In fact, it was not the government's mistake. Still I do not want to blame this on anyone. The government must try its best to keep law and order. The police have tried their best to keep law and order last night. I have ordered them not to use weapons, but to resort to the mildest possible approach to prevent any damage. What prompted the police to block their way was some of them were trying to incite the people to surround the royal palace and to submit a petition to the king. We cannot let that happen. We cannot allow the trouble to reach his majesty the king. We therefore had to close the road. Well, they can hold demonstrations at Sanam Luang for one whole month if they want. I have no objection to that. But please do not demonstrate in the streets and cause trouble to the general public. Well, they can hold demonstrations at Sanam Luang anytime they want, except when it is being used for a ceremony. Well, starting tomorrow, there will be ceremonies involving the week of Buddhism and the Ploughing Ceremony. Well, in that case, the demonstration must be interrupted.

[Reporter] They said the government used airplanes in provocation.

[Suchinda] What's provocation! The authorities just wanted to get the information to reach those who joined the rallies through ignorance. It was meant to be good, to prevent the situation from blowing up.

[Reporter] For how long will the government and Armed Forces be patient?

[Suchinda] Until it is no longer possible. Well, if the rallies do not cause any serious damage, we will bear it.

[Reporter] You are not going to declare a state of emergency?

[Suchinda] I think the situation is easing gradually. The majority of the people understand now that this is not right. The situation is bad for the economy, for other aspects. Well, you said the voice of the people is the voice of heaven. [End recording]

#### **Chamlong Takes Food; Continues Fight**

*BK0905015292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] Bangkok, May 9 (AFP)—Police here said Thai opposition leader Chamlong Simaung, who had vowed to fast to the death unless Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun resigned, called off his hunger strike early Saturday.

Chamlong, surrounded by 10,000 anti-government supporters near parliament, asked them to clap their hands if they wanted him to take food so he could continue the political fight.

The crowd broke into applause and Chamlong told them he accepted their decision, police said.

In an address later to his followers, Chamlong said he was resigning from the leadership of his party, the Phalang Tham or Moral Force, in an apparent move to dissociate himself from party politics.

"I am now plain Mr. Chamlong, not the leader of Phalang Tham," said Chamlong, whose party swept Bangkok in Thailand's late March general election. His electoral triumph was widely interpreted as a protest vote against corruption within military and political circles.

As the crowd clapped and cheered, he added: "The government is powerless against me."

#### **Peacekeeping Command on Chamlong's Decision**

*BK0905034492 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0310 GMT 9 May 92*

[Announcement by the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command—recorded; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Thai people: On the morning of 9 May, Major General Chamlong Simuang, leader of the Palang Dharma Party, announced that he would end his hunger strike and has begun taking food. This is a pleasant move because government authorities have also been concerned for the life of the leader of the Palang Dharma Party, but were not able to act because this is a matter of individual right.

The Bangkok Peacekeeping Command, which deems it necessary to prevent any negative incident, hopes that Maj. Gen. Chamlong's decision to cancel his hunger strike will be a good sign that will help bring about the use of reason in a proper manner in compliance with the principles of compromise and peace, which are characteristics of the Thai people who believe in Buddhism.

#### **Army Chief on Suchinda, Chamlong**

*BK0905093892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0830 GMT 9 May 92*

[Report on interview with General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, Army commander in chief, in Bangkok on 9 May by unidentified reporters—recorded]

[Text] The Army commander in chief reemphasized that the assumption of premiership by General Suchinda Khraprayun was done for an important reason. That is, it was actually done for the sake of the country.

General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, Army commander in chief, speaking to newsmen after attending a religious ceremony at Wat Sommanat Worawihan Temple [in Bangkok], said General Suchinda Khraprayun had an important reason in assuming the post of premiership. The general said Gen Suchinda has already informed the public of that. The reason is the country.



[Itsaraphong] You reporters must know the prime minister very well. We all do. What he has done is always based on the principle of sacrifice for the common public interest. That is why he is well loved and respected by us all. I believe you reporters must love him as well. He has his own reasons in becoming prime minister. He has already explained that to the public. We do not want to claim that he assumed the premiership for somebody else's reasons. Let us say that it is his own reason. It is a very important reason—for the sake of the country. That is why he has made the sacrifice.

[TV announcer] Asked about Major General Chamlong Simuang, leader of the Palang Dharma Party, who announced the abandonment of his hunger strike this morning, Gen. Itsaraphong Nunphakdi expressed gratification, saying that the hunger strike was not beneficial to Maj. Gen. Chamlong Simuang himself. There are many other correct ways of fighting which are useful to the country. Everyone should cooperate with one another.

[Itsaraphong] I feel pity for him. If he can abandon the hunger strike, we will be very happy. He has discontinued the fast ... There are many ways to struggle to attain what we want so long as it is beneficial to the entire Thai people. We can cooperate with one another in attaining it.

#### **Parties To Amend Constitution**

*BK0905143992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 1200 GMT 9 May 92*

[Text] At the Parliament building this afternoon, Mr. Athit Urairat, speaker of the House of Representatives, invited leaders of all political parties to a meeting to hold consultations on how to resolve the current problem through parliamentary procedures. After the meeting, House Speaker Athit Urairat told newsmen that all the parties have agreed that an amendment of four points in the Constitution must be carried out as quickly as possible.

[Begin Athit recording] The Royal Household secretary asked for opinions from all the political parties. With regard to this, we have consulted with one another and expressed our common concern to find ways to resolve this problem through parliamentary procedures in accordance with the Constitution. We agreed that there is a way to help solve the conflict of opinions by amending the Constitution. All political parties have agreed in principle that for the sake of improvement, the national situation, and the future of Thailand, an amendment to the Constitution on four points should be done.

The first point is to amend the Constitution to allow the speaker of the House of Representatives to be speaker of the National Assembly. The second point is that all the parties have agreed in principle to amend the Constitution on the power of senators to have power only to screen laws. On the third point, they have agreed in principle to allow members of parliament [MP] to present motions for debates in the second half of the

year's parliamentary session. The fourth point is to amend the Constitution to stipulate that the prime minister must be an elected MP. In addition, the parties in the coalition government also agreed on another separate issue to amend the electoral rule.

On all these points, in principle, we want to proceed with the amendment as soon as possible. I would like to stress here that it is the desire and intention of all political parties to amend the Constitution. This is an adequate assurance to the people that we have developed a path to work together. When the amendment can take place depends on the steps in holding a parliamentary session which will be convened as quickly as possible. This is our common intention.

#### **Public Warned of 'Violent Situation'**

*BK0905122592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1130 GMT 9 May 92*

[Announcement by the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command—recorded; read by announcer]

[Text] The situation on Ratchadamnoen Avenue on the evening of 9 May reflected the attempt by demonstrators to make the situation worse. They erected blockades at several points. A big tent has been erected in the middle of the avenue and teams have been sent out to persuade the general public to join the rallies. Their activities have created difficulties for the majority of people, especially concerning traffic congestion. Besides, this will be an obstacle to the royal motorcade that will attend the ceremony marking Buddhism Promotion Week planned for 10 May.

It is now clear that those people have been trying by all means to prolong and distort the rallies regardless of the fact that this would cause great damage to the country. The Bangkok Peacekeeping Command hereby would like to warn the peace-loving people not to listen to their persuasions and not to join the demonstrators. This is to avert a violent situation created by them, as the tension is growing.

If there is a need, the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command will have to take appropriate measures to prevent greater losses to our beloved country. Yet, the command will try its best to use the mildest approach in dealing with the situation.

The public is hereby informed.

#### **Command Says Situation Improving**

*BK0905152792 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1438 GMT 9 May 92*

[Internal Peacekeeping Command announcement]

[Text] Concerning the rallies which have caused concern to the people in the country, we are happy to announce that the situation is now improving due to the fact that the people listened to the king's advice about unity in the



nation. Concerning the amendment to the present Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the prime minister has made it known through the mass media that he has no objection to it. The amendment will be worked out under judgment by the members of parliament who are representatives of the people. To enable members of parliament to take steps to amend the Constitution, rapidly and carefully; to spare the people of all difficulties; and also to curtail damage befalling the country, we would like to appeal to the people to stop holding rallies and to return home quickly. They can follow up the progress of the Constitution amendment. The Internal Peacekeeping Command hopes that the people will use their good judgment in taking their future course of action. We would like to thank them all.

Announced on 9 May 1992,

Signed: Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, internal peacekeeping commander.

#### **Rallies Held in Chiang Mai, Songkhla**

*BK0905124392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
(Special Supplement) in English 9 May 92 p 6*

[Text] In Chiang Mai, about 4,000 people attended an anti-Suchinda rally organised by Chiang Mai University Students Union yesterday, according to Third Provincial Police Headquarters.

Lecturers, students, a member of Parliament and members of political parties took turns to make speeches opposing Gen Suchinda.

Four more people—Saek Laew Emchan, Huyin Chanik Honkaen, Wattana Khunpradit and Somsri Thanthana—joined the hunger strike, bringing the number of hunger strikers to five. About 30 protesters kept them company after the main rally dispersed at 11.55 p.m.

The student leaders called for people to join today's rally at 5 p.m.

At 9 p.m. the pro-democracy group took control of Chiang Mai University's Mass Communication Department radio station to air news of the protests in Bangkok and elsewhere. They refused to present news of the government side which they considered not appropriate.

At 2 p.m. yesterday some 350 academics from educational institutes and teachers colleges in Chiang Mai, together with businessmen and students, held a meeting at the Social Science Faculty. They came to the conclusion that they would submit an open letter to the five coalition government parties calling on them to pull out of the Suchinda Government.

They wanted to show MPs that people in the provinces also disapprove of an outsider becoming prime minister.

They distributed leaflets to people in Chiang Mai and nearby provinces to brief them about the actual situation in Bangkok, despite misleading reports by state radio and television stations.

They called on the public to attend the peaceful rally this evening and tomorrow.

The group also sent an open letter to Chiang Mai Governor Chanasak Yuwabun, provincial police chief and commander of the provincial army, to tell him what the people and academics are trying to do and that they do not want to violate the laws.

In Songkhla, about 7,000 prodemocracy protesters gathered at Nakarin University to denounce the non-elected premier.

Academics and students from Hat Yai, Songkhla Nakharin, Pattani and from the Technological Institute demonstrated. About 20 policemen were present at the peaceful gathering. There were no reports of violence in the southern province.

Southern Teachers Federation leaders told the crowd the gathering would remain until there is a change of government.

The people praised Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang and other pro-democracy movement leaders.

Deputy provincial governor Kitti Thongnakphan summoned officials to support the Government.

#### **Chamlong Not Seen Dying**

*BK0905011392 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
9 May 92 p A4*

["Why Haven't Fasters Died?"—THE NATION headline]

[Text] "I have yet to see him die." With that remark, Interior Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Anan Kalthintha asked the press not to be provocative in its coverage of the hunger strike by Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang.

The tough-talking minister said he had doubts as to why both Chamlong and Chalath Worachath, another politician on hunger strike, "have not died."

Chalath has been fasting for a month while Chamlong began his hunger strike on Monday to force Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun to resign.

"Chamlong said he would fast unto death. I have yet to see him die," he said.

"If he dies, let it be. It should have dawned on him whether what he is doing is right or not," he added.

Anan yesterday called a meeting with newspaper editors to urge them to be more "factual" in their coverage of the political crisis.



**Protest Rallies, Chamlong's Involvement on 10 May****Chamlong: Rally 'Temporarily Dispersed'**

*BK1105000092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 2335 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] The rally against the prime minister being held in the area between Phanfa Bridge and Democracy Monument has been declared temporarily dispersed. Ratchadamnoen Avenue, the rally site for the past three days, is being cleaned. Traffic in the area is now moving. Police and military personnel are dismantling the four columns of barbed wire on the road.

Major General Chamlong Simuang, leader of the protesters, declared the six-day rally dispersed at about 0400 [2000 GMT], citing a number of reasons, such as a rest for demonstrators prior to a new round of rallying, adjustment of strategy, and today's traffic problem.

This is the latest action at the rally site. Demonstrators are moving out to return home. Further reports on the dissolution of the gathering will be presented.

**Overnight; Chamlong 'Defiant'**

*BK1005013492 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
10 May 92 pp A1, A3*

["Protest: Chamlong Remains Defiant"—THE NATION headline]

[Excerpts] Chamlong Simuang this morning suggested that he was not going to end the six-day-old rally against Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun despite claims by opposition politicians that he had accepted a compromise worked out with the government to amend the Constitution.

At 2:30 a.m. [1930 GMT on 9 May], Chamlong told an estimated 100,000 people still rallying on Ratchadamnoen Avenue that "the people's power" had prevailed over the military. But he gave no indications that he wanted the rally to disperse.

The proposed charter amendments will essentially require the premier to be a member of parliament. But it is still short of Chamlong's original demand for Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun's immediate resignation. [passage omitted]

Amendments to the Constitution had been agreed to earlier in the evening by the government and all the opposition parties except Phalang Tham.

It marked a major shift in the hard-line stance of the pro-democracy alliance which had previously demanded Suchinda's immediate resignation. But they have yet to agree on a timetable for Suchinda stepping down.

The breakthrough was seen as a step toward averting a potentially violent showdown between the protesters and the heavily-armed security forces. The two sides had been confronting each other since Friday night.

The constitutional amendments will prevent an unelected person from being given the premiership, curb the interim powers of the appointed Senate, make the House speaker the Parliament president, and allow the semi-annual parliamentary session to deliberate not just bills but any other motion.

The coalition and the opposition, however, have yet to work out details on the amendments, including the crucial issue of allowing Suchinda to remain in power until the clause banning a non-MP premier comes into effect.

The Campaign for Popular Democracy committee, the Student Federation of Thailand [SFT] and non-government organizations which are involved in the anti-Suchinda campaign also appeared to have endorsed the amendments.

Representatives from the opposition parties and other organizations leading the anti-Suchinda [protest] spent several hours trying to persuade Chamlong at Son Daeng restaurant near the Democracy Monument to accept the deal which was presented as a face-saving way out for the former Bangkok governor.

At the meeting, Campaign for Popular Democracy committee secretary Khothom Ariya was said to have proposed that the leaders of the campaign end the demonstration to provide an atmosphere more conducive to negotiating the constitutional amendments, one source said.

"Khothom also said that the protesters should be told that if the government broke the promise on the constitutional amendments, then they would resume the demonstration against the prime minister," the source said.

The source said SFT Secretary General Prinya Thewarumitkun agreed with Khothom while Chamlong appeared responsive. [passage omitted]

"I am now fighting as an individual citizen," Chamlong told the then 20,000-strong crowd [on the morning of 9 May after ending his hunger strike] which had occupied the avenue overnight after marching from Sanam Luang.

In a statement issued afterwards, Chamlong said he decided to take sustenance again because the situation had changed, forcing him to resume active leadership of the campaign.

He also said that he had stepped down as party leader to clear up a misconception by the other opposition parties that he was leading the demonstration to gain political points for Phalang Tham. His resignation would also allow him greater freedom to lead the campaign outside Parliament, he said.

Phalang Tham MP Maj Gen Roekdi Chatuthit, a close aide to Chamlong, told THE NATION that Chamlong agreed to his suggestion last Friday night that his earlier demand for Suchinda to amend the Constitution and resign in one month could not be met.



Chamlong also agreed to his proposal that the amendments to require the prime minister to be an MP and to curb the powers and the size of the Senate would become effective after the House is dissolved.

This means that Suchinda can stay in power until a House dissolution or the term of the Parliament expires.

Roekdi said he had been assigned by Chamlong to inform party MPs of his new position.

One informed source said if the negotiations broke down, Chamlong would press ahead by quitting the House and stepping up his campaign to force Suchinda to step down.

"That is his trump card," said the source who asked not to be named. [passage omitted]

The Phalang Tham Party yesterday morning repeated the demand that the Constitution be amended within a month along with the abrogation of all the provisional clauses.

[Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English on 10 May, in a Surat Thani-dated article on page 2, adds: "About 3,000 people rallied in the provincial capital last night to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun.]"

The protesters, who were mostly middle-class people and professionals, braved rain to hear speakers criticize Gen Suchinda.

They vowed to rally every evening until their demand is met."

#### **Agreement Reached; Chamlong Unsatisfied**

*BK1005031892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
10 May 92 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpts] Government and Opposition parties yesterday reached a compromise solution on constitutional amendments in a bid to end the political impasse. [passage omitted]

Despite the agreement reached in principle earlier in the afternoon between leaders of the five Government parties and four Opposition parties, Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang appeared to be unsatisfied because of the lack of a personal assurance from Gen Suchinda about the time frame for amending the charter.

Talking to reporters early last night, Maj-Gen Chamlong said that he supported the agreement reached between the Government and Opposition parties.

But he said he needed a personal assurance from Gen Suchinda to assure people that the agreement will not be dishonoured later.

"It's not a lot to ask. He (Suchinda) should give the people something because they have lost a lot," Maj-Gen Chamlong said.

A meeting between Maj-Gen Chamlong and key members of the Opposition and pro-democracy groups to discuss the latest development ended around 11 p.m.

It appeared there was still conflict between Maj-Gen Chamlong on the one side and the other Opposition parties, particularly the Democrats, as well as the Campaign for Popular Democracy [CPD] and the Students' Federation of Thailand [SFT].

Informed sources said Maj-Gen Chamlong wants Gen Suchinda to appear on television to commit himself to have the amendments completed within a month and to make the charter fully democratic.

But Mr Chuan said his party and the CPD are satisfied and feel the Government's announcement on television is already a self-commitment and could be trusted "although not a 100 per cent guarantee."

SFT Secretary-General Prinya Thewanarumitkun also argued that protesters should disperse and set up a committee to follow the drafting of the amendment to the charter which is to be submitted to the administrative committee of each political party on Friday.

Maj-Gen Chamlong replied that if there can be no unanimous agreement on the point then he will not go along.

He said that they are in an advantageous position with more than 100,000 people backing them and there is no necessity to show a weak stand to the Government.

He later consulted Chalot Worachat who also doubted the Government's commitment to amend the charter and vowed to carry on his hunger strike.

About 100,000 protesters jammed Ratchadamnoen Avenue from Phan Fa Bridge to the Democracy Monument in their third day of defiance of Gen Suchinda. [passage omitted]

More troop and police reinforcements were sent to Phan Fa and Makkhawan apparently to be used to disperse the protesters to clear Ratchadamnoen Avenue to make way for a motorcade of HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, who is scheduled to preside over the opening of the Buddhist Promotion Week this afternoon at Sanam Luang.

But an authoritative police source said police would not use force to disperse the crowd until today.

As of midnight last night, there was no sign that Chamlong would order the dispersal of the crowd. [passage omitted]

#### **Drops Immediate Resignation Demand**

*BK1005074892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT  
10 May 92*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 10 (AFP)—Protest leader Chamlong Simuang said Sunday the campaign by tens of thousands of Thais to bring down appointed Prime



Minister Suchinda Khraprayun would continue, but dropped his demand that the premier resign at once.

"Suchinda will have to resign at some time but not necessarily immediately," Chamlong told reporters at Democracy Monument, the primary site of the anti-government demonstrations.

Chamlong, who broke a five-day fast on Saturday and since then has been doing considerable talking, could barely speak at the press conference and frequently wrote out his replies to reporters' questions.

He said the interim Constitution imposed by the military must be modified by mid-June, or about one month after the nation's political leaders meet on May 15 to discuss how to modify it.

The key change proposed is that the premier must be an elected MP. Suchinda was appointed by the five-party pro-military coalition.

Chamlong also said the changes to the Constitution must be immediate and he would not accept having conditions imposed like making the amendments effective only after Suchinda's four-year term.

He added the street protests, which began last Monday, would continue for the time being.

About 10,000 protesters maintained a vigil in the Democracy Monument area, which they cleaned up because a royal cortege was to pass by later in the day.

The demonstrators lined both sides of the road and waited with small Thai flags with "God Save the King" written on them to wave when Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon drove past on her way to open a Buddhist Promotion Week at nearby Sanam Luang park.

Suchinda was to be in the royal procession and rally organisers were telling people not to jeer him.

Hundreds of police and soldiers continued blocking access to key government buildings. Earlier in the day there had been rumors that police might clear the area of protesters because of the royal drive-by. [passage omitted]

#### **City Command Officer on Protest Rally**

*BK1005143792 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 1200 GMT 10 May 92*

[Statement by Colonel Banchon Chawansin, assistant Army secretary, representing the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command, given to reporters at a press briefing at the Army Auditorium at 1500 on 10 May, reviewing protests at the Democracy Monument; recorded]

[Text] I would like to report to the general public the following. The task of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command assigned by the Internal Security Command is to maintain law and order and prevent untoward incidents. We have nothing to do with the political issues at

present. This is what I would like to stress. Secondly, I would like to give you an overall picture of the situation.

The government has allowed political demonstrations to be held freely, providing they are peaceful. At the beginning, the demonstrations were peaceful, and the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command did not interfere with them. It was only after the crowd moved to a site close to the Parliament House on 6 May that the situation deteriorated. The space in front of the Parliament House is small. The temperature was high at that time. The big crowd became exhausted with the heat. We were worried about their mental health. The situation could have sparked unexpected incidents. Moreover, the site is close to the Royal Palace.

Although we thought the rallying crowd would not set off untoward violent incidents despite their differences in political beliefs, we were worried that these may occur, as I've already said. The Internal Security Command, therefore, issued a warning. As a result, the protestors started to move from the Parliament to Sanam Luang. At that point, we were relieved. We thought there would not be no untoward incidents or any frustration. Unfortunately, there was a plan to use Sanam Luang as the site for the Buddhist Promotion Week—an annual ceremony and not one initiated this year or right now. We had planned it and announced it long before. The supreme commander therefore explained that to the crowd. He sent his representatives to explain to the crowd that if they insisted upon holding the demonstration, they should move to Sanam Chai, a site nearby and below the Pinklao bridge, as this would not be a nuisance to anyone whereas Sanam Luang will be used for the ceremony. As we already know, the protestors, with their leader, moved back to the previous site near the royal palace. We were worried because it was already dark, past 2000, when they started moving back to their previous protest site.

The duty of soldiers is very important; we can never make a mistake. We tried to prevent the crowd from moving back to the area. We tried to explain to them. The supreme commander, the Army commander, and the prime minister himself stressed that we had to use a lenient approach in handling the crowd. And we have been applying this method all along. However, the situation became a little more tense. Late in the night of 9 May, there was a report that the prime minister, the members of parliament including the senate, agreed to amend the constitution. Again, I would like to stress that we have no business in meddling with the issue concerning constitutional amendments. Yet, as peacekeepers, we just thought the problem would be solved. We were relieved. I believed the general public also had the same feeling. Nevertheless, there was a twist in the situation around this morning. The demonstrators refused to disperse.

It is a pity. What should have ended is still dragging on. Anyway, I would like to stress here that the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command will continue to be in charge of law and order as long as the protestors continue to protest, in peace, without obstructing traffic, or causing



disturbance to others. I believe the protestors do not want to create any disturbance to others. I hope the problem will be settled finally because, deep down, everyone has good intentions. I believe the demonstrators do not want to cause trouble to others, or obstruct the peaceful life of others. I believe the problem would be settled finally because now it has greatly improved.

#### **Protests Held in Surat Thani**

*BK1005032892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
10 May 92 p 2*

[Excerpt] Surat Thani—About 3,000 people rallied in the provincial capital last night to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Suchinda Khrapayun.

The protesters, who were mostly middle-class people and professionals, braved rain to hear speakers criticize Gen Suchinda.

They vowed to rally every evening until their demand is met. [passage omitted]

#### **Suchinda on Amendment, Control of Media**

*BK1105070692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 0530 GMT 11 May 92*

[Text] Speaking to correspondents at Government House this morning, Prime Minister General Suchinda Khrapayun said he has no objection to the opposition's call for the amendment of the constitution, since such an action is taken in line with the parliamentary system. However, he cannot resign from the premiership as demanded by the opposition because this would be against the principles of the democratic form of government. He said:

[Begin recording] [Suchinda] I have never opposed the move to amend the constitution. I said on several occasions that this is a matter for Parliament to consider. I have never said that I object to an amendment.

[Unidentified correspondent] It is feared that [words indistinct]. Is that possible?

[Suchinda] I read this in the newspapers this morning. Only 316 votes are necessary. The House of Representatives can handle this without relying on the Senate.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you comply with the resolution of...

[Suchinda, interrupts] How can I defy the resolution of Parliament?

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you leave the premier post?

[Suchinda] I do not cling to the post. I will have no regrets if I have to quit. I adhere to principle. Since the majority has selected me as prime minister, the minority cannot force me to resign. If the majority in parliament

says the prime minister must resign, I will do so immediately. I will not defy such a request.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you run in the election after your resignation?

[Suchinda] No, I will not. I [words indistinct] that I do not play politics. I am happy. I can do other jobs.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is there any pressure from the Armed Forces for an amendment to the constitution?

[Suchinda] None at all. How can the Armed Forces put pressure on anyone?

[Unidentified correspondent] Would you agree with the retention of the provisional clause of the constitution?

[Suchinda] I have no comment on this issue. This issue concerns the work of Parliament. I honor the resolutions adopted by Parliament.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can the government now return the state mass media to the people?

[Suchinda] The government has never issued any instructions, whether in written or verbal form, to control the mass media. You can ask the people in the state mass media circles if they have ever received such instructions.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your explanation for the presentation of one-sided news reports by the state mass media?

[Suchinda] I want the state mass media to report how I was attacked in Parliament and how the protesters have behaved during the antigovernment rallies. I have inquired as to why television broadcasters have failed to carry such reports. I have no need to impose restrictions. [end recording]

#### **Vietnam**

##### **Spokeswoman on Riots, Human Rights in U.S.**

*BK0805114592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Vietnam expresses its emotion responding to the recent incident in Los Angeles in the United States. Speaking at a regular news conference held in Hanoi on Thursday [7 May], a spokeswoman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spent some minutes talking about this event.

Reports on the events in Los Angeles and other cities in the United States have brought forth strong emotions in public opinion in Vietnam and the world. The recent incidents are a manifestation of racial discrimination and violation of human rights in the United States. [words indistinct] of the events leading to the death of Martin Luther King, a black leader in the late 60s.

In the United States, a leading presidential candidate from the opposition Democratic Party, Mr. Bill Clinton, stressed that this recent ethnic riot unprecedented in



history reveals that normal people feel that the present system does not give them equality or justice. Another presidential candidate, Mr. Jerry Brown, pointed out that inequality caused the ethnic riot, which has resulted in disaster in so many U.S. cities. This is a heart-wrenching consequence of erroneous social policies in the United States.

### **Nguyen Van Linh Meets Chinese Leaders**

*BK1005084592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 May 92*

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 May at the People's Great Hall in Beijing, Comrade Li Peng, member of the Communist Party of China [CPC] Political Bureau Standing Committee and premier of the Chinese State Council, cordially received Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Premier Li Peng warmly welcomed Comrade adviser Nguyen Van Linh's friendship visit to China, regarding it as an important contribution to promoting the mutual understanding, cooperation, and friendship between the two parties and countries. He praised the initial yet important achievements that the Vietnamese people have scored within the framework of renovation and economic reform following the sixth party congress. He briefed the comrade adviser on China's economic achievements so far and also on future steps and measures to accelerate reform, opening to the outside world, and economic development.

The comrade adviser expressed the hope that under the CPC's leadership, the Chinese people would score even greater achievements in reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist construction based on China's national colours.

The two comrades maintained that the friendly and cooperative ties between Vietnam and China would face a very bright future and great potential. They also believed that common efforts would certainly help the two sides consolidate and develop their relations.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present at the reception were Comrade Zhu Liang, Comrade (Tan Hoai Vien), Comrade (Chu Thien Kan), Comrade (Truong Duc Duy), and the Vietnamese ambassador to China.

On the afternoon of 9 May, Comrade adviser Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage left Beijing for a visit to other localities. They were accompanied by Zhu Liang, head of the CPC Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and Dang Nghiem Hoanh, our country's ambassador to China.

Previously, on 7 May, Qian Qichen, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, paid a courtesy call to Comrade adviser Nguyen Van Linh and cordially invited him to dinner.

### **Chinese Army Delegation Leaves Ho Chi Minh City**

*BK0805160392 Hanoi VNA in English 1417 GMT 8 May 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—The Chinese Defence Ministry's External Affairs Bureau delegation left Ho Chi Minh City yesterday, concluding its week-long visit to Vietnam.

While in Vietnam, it paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office, various economic establishments, historical and cultural relics in Hanoi, Hue, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City.

### **Deputy Minister Meets Tunisian, PLO Leaders**

*BK0705182892 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, special envoy of the State Council president of Vietnam, paid a visit to Tunisia and the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from May 3-6, 1992.

He conveyed letters of the Vietnamese State Council president to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and PLO President Yasir 'Arafat, and exchanged views with them on how to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Tunisia and PLO.

While receiving the Vietnamese special envoy, the Tunisian president expressed his hope for the strengthening of the friendship, cooperation between the two countries, first of all, their exchange of economic and trade delegations and signing of commercial agreements.

President Y. 'Arafat received Mr Nguyen Dy Nien at the PLO Headquarters.

President 'Arafat expressed his desire to contribute to promoting the economic and commercial relations between Vietnam and the countries in the Middle East.

Both President Ben Ali and President 'Arafat highly valued Vietnam's foreign policy as an active contribution to peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia and the world over.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Tunisia and Palestine Nguyen Huu Dong attended the activities of the Vietnamese special envoy.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien also had a short visit to Egypt and met with Foreign Minister Amru Mussa and First Deputy Foreign Minister Isama Baz.

The two sides compared notes on international and regional issues and the two countries' bilateral relations.

The Egyptian officials expressed hope for an early signing of a commercial agreement with Vietnam, and said that Egypt was ready to grant scholarships to Vietnamese students to come to learn Arabic, agriculture, and technology.



### **Embassy Denies Son Sann Charge on Troop Presence**

*BK0805151192 Hanoi VNA in English 1418 GMT  
8 May 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—The Vietnamese Embassy in Indonesia today flatly rejected as an ill-intentioned allegation a statement by Mr. Son Sann, member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, before the press in Jakarta that Vietnamese troops "are still lurking in Cambodian jungles and mixing with the Phnom Penh government troops."

In its press release, the Vietnamese Embassy once again reaffirmed that the Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from Cambodia by September 1989.

### **Cooperation Agreements Signed With Sweden**

*BK0805161092 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT  
8 May 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—Vietnam and Sweden today signed three agreements on development cooperation for the 1992-1994 period, on Sweden's support in technology and personnel training for Vietnam's banking system and on the development of a modern management training center.

The documents were finalized during a current visit to Vietnam by a Swedish Government economic delegation led by Borje Ljunggren, vice director-general of SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency].

Under these agreements, in the 1992-1993 and 1993-94 fiscal years, Sweden will grant, as non-refunded aid, 450 million kronor (about 75 million USD) to Vietnam for cooperation projects in health care, forestry, energy, import promotion, lawmaking, taxation, banking, training, cultural development, and environmental protection.

### **395 State Council Deputies To Be Elected 19 July**

*BK0805152792 Hanoi VNA in English 1348 GMT  
8 May 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—By virtue of Article 91 of the Constitution and Articles 7, 8, and 9 of the law on election of National Assembly deputies, the State Council decided that the total number of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly to be elected this July 19 is 395, from a total of 158 constituencies.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City will each have eight constituencies, with 20 and 28 deputies respectively.

Article 8 of the electoral law provides that each constituency shall elect at most three deputies.

Also according to Article 8, the number of constituencies, their list, and the number of candidates of each constituency shall be determined by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly in proportion to the size of its population; and shall be made public 70 days at the latest before the election day.

Article 9 of electoral law says that the number of deputies of ethnic minorities in each legislature shall be fixed by the National Assembly Standing Committee to ensure an appropriate representation of all ethnic groupings in the country.

On May 4, an electoral committee was set up in Ho Chi Minh City. Conferences of voters will be held in all city wards, communes, state offices, and armed forces units.

### **Directive on Election Issued**

*BK0905052392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 92*

["Text" of 4 May Council of Ministers directive on election of Ninth National Assembly deputies scheduled for 19 July]

[Text] The Council of State has decided to hold the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly on Sunday, 19 July 1992. Under Article 5 of the law on election of National Assembly deputies, the government shall direct the people's committees at various levels to carry out electoral work in accordance with the law. To guarantee conditions for the forthcoming election to be conducted in a truly democratic, safe, economical, and effective manner as stipulated by law, the Council of Ministers chairman has issued the following instructions:

1. The comrade chairmen of people's committees at various levels, ministers, and chairmen of state committees and other state agencies under the management of the Council of Ministers are responsible for providing close guidance over the preparations for election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly. It is necessary to satisfactorily propagandize and disseminate the 1992 Constitution, the law on the organization of the National Assembly, and the law on election of National Assembly deputies, thus making cadres, office and manual workers, and the people clearly understand citizens' rights and duties, firmly grasp state regulations on electoral work, uphold the sense of mastership, and voluntarily participate in the election from start to finish.

2. Chairmen of people's committees in provinces and municipalities under the direct management of the central government should take the initiative to coordinate actions with the people's council standing bodies and the Fatherland Front committees at their level. They should also guide the people's committees at lower levels in making adequate preparations in accordance with the guidelines provided by the central electoral council, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and other state agencies. Steps must be taken to ensure sufficient support for the election.

3. Depending on their functions, the heads of the various ministries concerned and chairmen of state committees and other agencies under the management of the Council of Ministers should guide organizations, units, and cadres and personnel under their charge so that they can participate in a positive manner in the election.



The Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, and all sectors involved should promptly work out measures to guarantee absolute security for the preparatory work and actual activities on election day.

4. Ministers and officials in charge of the government's cadre organization committee are responsible for overseeing the operations of the ministries and state committees concerned, other agencies under the management of the Council of Ministers, and people's committees at various levels in order to ensure that the election is conducted as stipulated by law. It is necessary to closely oversee the preparatory work as well as the actual activities throughout the country on election day. From May onward, a report must be sent to the Council of Ministers chairman once every two weeks.

#### **Electoral Unit Breakdown Cited**

*BK0905101392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 May 92*

[Text] This afternoon, 7 May, the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State organized a news conference to make public the Council of State's decision on the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

According to the decision, altogether, there will be 395 deputies to the Ninth National Assembly and the total number of electoral units in the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly will stand at 158. The number and list of electoral units as well as the number of deputies of each electoral unit in each province or city under the direct management of the central government are as follows:

There will be eight electoral units and 20 deputies for Hanoi, eight units and 24 deputies for Ho Chi Minh City, three units and nine deputies for Hai Phong city, two units and four deputies for Ha Giang Province, two units and four deputies for Tuyen Quang Province, two units and five deputies for Cao Bang Province, two units and six deputies for Lang Son Province, two units and four deputies for Lai Chau Province, two units and four deputies for Lao Cai Province, two units and four deputies for Yen Bai Province, three units and seven deputies for Bac Thai Province, two units and four deputies for Son La Province, five units and 12 deputies for Vinh Phu Province, five units and 12 deputies for Ha Bac Province, two units and six deputies for Quang Ninh Province, two units and six deputies for Hoa Binh Province, five units and 13 deputies for Ha Tay Province, five units and 13 deputies for Hai Hung Province, four units and 10 deputies for Thai Binh Province, six units and 14 deputies for Nam Ha Province, two units and five deputies for Ninh Binh Province, six units and 17 deputies for Thanh Hoa Province, six units and 15 deputies for Nghe An Province, three units and eight deputies for Ha Tinh Province, two units and four deputies for Quang Binh Province, two units and four deputies for Quang Tri Province, two units and five deputies for Thua Thien-Hue Province, four units and

11 deputies for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, two units and five deputies for Quang Ngai Province, three units and eight deputies for Binh Dinh Province, two units and four deputies for Phu Yen Province, two units and three deputies for Khanh Hoa Province, one unit and three deputies for Ninh Thuan Province, two units and five deputies for Binh Thuan Province, one unit and three deputies for Kon Tum Province, two units and four deputies for Gia Lai Province, two units and six deputies for Dak Lac Province, two units and five deputies for Lam Dong Province, two units and five deputies for Song Be Province, two units and four deputies for Tay Ninh Province, three units and eight deputies for Dong Nai Province, two units and six deputies for Long An Province, three units and seven deputies for Dong Thap Province, three units and seven deputies for Tien Giang Province, three units and eight deputies for An Giang Province, three units and six deputies for Ben Tre Province, two units and six deputies for Vinh Long Province, two units and six deputies for Tra Vinh Province, four units and 10 deputies for Can Tho Province, three units and eight deputies for Soc Trang Province, three units and seven deputies for Kien Giang Province, three units and seven deputies for Minh Hai Province, and two units and four deputies for Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province.

#### **Vo Van Kiet Visits Quang Nam-Da Nang Province**

*BK0705084692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 92*

[Text] On 28 April in Da Nang, on behalf of the Council of Ministers standing body, Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong had a working session with the leadership of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to discuss the local socioeconomic development trends for the period from 1992-95 and up to the year 2000, as well as Da Nang city planning.

Also taking part in the working session were the comrade chairmen and deputy chairmen of the State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment; the ministers and deputy ministers of light industry; heavy industry; energy; building; communications, transportation, and post and telegraph; finance, commerce and tourism, and national defense; state bank officials; and representatives of the government's organization and cadre committee. Comrade Tran Dinh Dam, chairman of the provincial people's committee, briefed everyone on the local socioeconomic situation in recent years and on the development trends for the 1992-95 period. Based on the report, Comrade Vo Van Kiet said that the local economic growth rate for the 1986-90 period was rather slow and that a large number of people—nearly 70,000—still faced the unemployment problem.

By fully understanding the socioeconomic development lines traced by the seventh party congress resolution and



the 15th provincial party organization congress resolution for the coming years and the period up to the year 2000, Quang Nam-Da Nang is making efforts to shift to a strong commodity economy and to better resolve the problems concerning food supply, clothing, housing, medical care, travel arrangements, and education. Measures are needed to improve every aspect of the local economy so as to generate strength to meet the requirements of production expansion, consolidate national security and defense, broaden democracy, bring about social justice, and secure public order and discipline.

After hearing representatives of the ministries and departments concerned make further clarifications on a number of practical issues related to the socioeconomic development trends and objectives, Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong also received a number of suggestions made by local officials and then summed up the conference. He pointed out: Located at the heart of central Vietnam, Quang Nam-Da Nang links the two parts of the country by means of a major airport, an important seaport, and very convenient rail and highway arteries. It is important for the coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang to boost its economy and turn itself into an industrial, business, services, and tourist center to benefit development in the region. As immediate economic objectives, efforts must be made to effectively exploit the strengths of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. At the same time, measures must be taken to strengthen the processing industries, first of all, the farm produce and grain processing industry. In addition, plans must be worked out to accelerate import-export operations and tourist activities in order to create momentum for the economy.

Regarding measures, Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong stressed: Each sector and each echelon must know how to create new strength by encouraging everyone to pool capital and join hands in making themselves, the province, and the country as a whole rich. It is important to work out appropriate mechanisms and policies aimed at mobilizing the idle capital among the people to overcome current capital drain, thus creating conditions for guaranteeing the fulfillment of socioeconomic development targets and for improving the people's living conditions. Depending on their functions, sectors under central government management should positively join hands with the local administrations in seeking solutions to socioeconomic problems.

Addressing the session, chairman Vo Van Kiet stressed the extremely important role of Quang Nam-Danang in the politico-economic and military domains for the central region, the Central Highlands, and the country as a whole. He urged the provincial party committee and people to strive to build Quang Nam-Danang into an industrial, trade, service, and tourist center for the whole region. He also contributed important ideas to orientations for socioeconomic development program of the city and tasks for the immediate future and up to the year 2000. The chairman said: with the favorable conditions and potential of the city, efforts should be made to quickly build Quang Nam-Danang into a business center

to attract more foreign investment. To achieve this, close coordination must be made between the central government and the province to strengthen economic and defense tasks and improve production, trade, and services in Quang Nam-Danang in general, and in Danang city in particular. At present, there are as many as 160 central agencies with 28,000 workers, personnel, and cadres working in Quang Nam-Danang. As a result, these central agencies must coordinate with the province to formulate plans to rationally reorganize their organizations to attain high results in their operation. Those establishments that are operating effectively and are deemed essential should be maintained, consolidated, and assisted to enable them to advance further and to attract more foreign investment. Those ineffective establishments—be they the central or local ones—must be dissolved. It is necessary for the central agencies to set a good example in reorganizing their sector while providing help to reorganize the local establishments, thereby contributing to eliminating the duplication of work and the current unhealthy competition.

Regarding the land issue, the chairman urged that efforts be made to provide strategic land areas for national defense purposes, while other non-strategic regions should be exploited for economic development. Concerning the Danang city plan, the Council of Ministers chairman accepted the first draft presented at the session by the Ministry of Construction's Institute of City and Rural Planning. He said: at present and in the future, Danang is one of the two major cities of the central region. Danang city belongs not only to Quang Nam-Danang Province, but also to the whole region and the nation. With Danang city, Quang Nam-Danang has great potential in developing agriculture, forestry, and fishery. We should exploit the city's capability and promote foreign cooperation to modernize airports and seaports in the city—one of the most pressing tasks for the region at present. The government shall formulate concrete policies for developing cities attached to provinces like Danang city. The government calls for ministries and central agencies concerned to formulate plans for developing Danang city into a business center for the whole region.

On this occasion, Chairman Vo Van Kiet visited the recently established steel rolling plant in the city, which can produce an annual output of 5,000 tonnes of sheet steel, and is a joint venture between the Vietnam Steel Corporation and the province. He also noted that the province's youth assault force has done a good job in the economic development program while carrying out the training task satisfactorily. He hailed the province for its efforts to build a sport and physical education center to serve the national Phu Dong sport festival to be held in August this year.

**Army Paper Examines Concept of Depoliticization**  
*BK0605104792 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN*  
*in Vietnamese 13 Apr 92 p 1,4*

[Article by Major General Tran Xuan Truong: "Depoliticization" and "Anti-Depoliticization"]



[Text] "Depoliticizing the military" was a demand that emerged in Eastern Europe during the final years of the 1980's. At that time there were people demanding that the military be placed under "state control" and that the party system in the military be abolished. This led to a situation where the military was neutralized and kept out of the political struggle when the local revolutionary administration was at its vital turning point. But now that power has been regained, these people are calling for the "re-politicizing" of the military, trying to introduce capitalist politics in the military in place of communist politics.

In the Soviet Union, the demand for "depoliticization" had been more extensive than in the Eastern European countries. While opportunists were still not ready to openly recognize political pluralism, reactionary forces spread the slogan of "depoliticizing the state." The demand was for all powers to be returned to the people, that communist party organizations in the state apparatus be eliminated, and that state officials be nonpartisan. This strategy was mainly responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet political system.

There are grounds to believe that antisocialist forces use the "depoliticization" slogan extensively, trying to turn it into a strategic move to achieve their peaceful evolution against our country. Thanks to the historical link between the communist party with the people and to the political lesson freshly learned from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, our people are aware that accepting pluralism and a multiparty system will amount to adopting a suicidal policy that will lead to anarchy, a miserable life, and the danger of losing the country again. Given this situation, forces hostile to our country may resort to expand the scope of its "depoliticization" demand in all aspects of society. Not only will they demand us to depoliticize our army and eliminate the party's presence from the state apparatus, they will also attack us and demand us to keep our production, business, cultural, and spiritual activities "free from any ideological" influence. Through "depoliticization," they hope that they will be able to weaken and eventually defeat our party. In a society like our's where all aspects of the social life are influenced by communist politics, this demand is, in fact, nothing more than a demand for "decommunization" [phi coongj sanr hoas]. The start of this process also means the start of a shift to political pluralism and the multi-party opposition system.

To foil this "depoliticization" trick, it is fundamental that we improve the Vietnamese political environment and prevent it from deteriorating. There are indications of a deteriorating political environment among the people of various strata as shown by political arrogance, a loss of enthusiasm for social issues and political activities, the emergence of pragmatic thinking and behavior—i.e. concerning oneself only with profit and trade and the "everyday life."

The phrase "everyday life," coined by writers, has now become very popular. But there is something inappropriate in its usage. It is true that while representing a

"general harmony of social relations," human beings need to involve themselves not only in the revolutionary struggle for social ideals but also in society. They too have everyday requirements such as food, clothing, housing, recreation, entertainment, love, reproduction, etc... Due to various reasons, both objective and subjective, we did not pay adequate attention to these aspects before. Now, however, we should pay greater attention to the general harmony and the intertwined needs of human beings' complex, everyday life while working out and implementing the human strategy. But it would be a mistake if we separate "everyday life" from political life or metaphysically pit "everyday life" against political life, treating "everyday life" as the reality and as human culture while viewing political life as unusual, unrealistic, and even worse, uncivilized. Aren't political activities, which have been designed to defend and build the country, part of the people's everyday life?

After more than half a century of fighting under the banners of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought, our people have been hardened politically. In addition to the tradition of all the people fighting the enemy, Vietnam also has the tradition of all the people engaging in political struggle. These two traditions are organically interrelated. Now the tradition of all the people engaging in political struggle is, however, running the risk of being weakened and extinct. It will be a disaster if this enables the "depoliticization" movement to be introduced into our country by forces hostile to national independence and socialism.

Why has a callous attitude toward politics emerged? Is it due to the fact that the present goals of the Vietnamese revolution have been shifted to developing the economy and improving people's lives, thus causing the political nature of the revolution to be less salient than the struggle against foreign aggression? To be precise, our many shortcomings have rendered our political movement no longer as attractive as before. General calls for action have produced incomplete results. Political efforts have been evidently less efficient in solving the economic recession. What have emerged are the ills of talking big but doing little, failure to keep one's word, and talking one way but doing it another way. All these have caused the masses to lose their interest in politics.

Therefore, to foil the enemy's "depoliticization" strategy, it is necessary to effectively increase the party's political activities among the people. To achieve this aim, we should first of all improve the quality of the activities, protect and creatively develop Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought, create a scientific basis for party policies and lines so they can meet the people's pressing demands, bring real changes to the people's lives, and make improvements in the current situation.

Once the party's political theory has been qualitatively improved, the party's efforts to disseminate its theory among the masses will become decisively more important. We should increase, renovate, and improve the



quality and efficiency of our political and ideological activities among the masses. We should not return to our previous primitive, simplistic, and ineffective work methods. It is these work methods that have been responsible for the masses' loss of interest in politics, especially among the educated. Political and ideological tasks have been and continue to be a more complex art that is based on social science and human behavior. That requires taking a delicate attitude that will be suitable to the people's complex spiritual life. We should improve our cultural and political life. Cultural life here means scientific knowledge and political experiences acquired by the people so far, especially that in the past 60 years under the leadership of the party and Uncle Ho, as well as the progressive, rational, and scientific knowledge about world politics.

What is of vital importance is that we should try to integrate our party's political activities with the diverse activities of everyday life. It should be admitted that political activities can occupy the leading position and stand out when a revolutionary or counterrevolutionary situation exists, or when there is an urgent need to struggle to regain power or defend the administration. Normally, political activities should not be separated from other social activities. Holding political meetings and seminars where there are speeches continue to be a must. It is necessary to improve the quality and contents and constantly renovate various forms of political activities. As Uncle Ho had said, a worker can be said to be engaged in political struggle if he tries to do his utmost to master his occupation so he can work more effectively for the sake of the country and the people, for himself, and for social progress.

The struggle to foil the "depoliticization" trick requires the party and the state to strengthen their forces on the political-ideological front because this front is now one of our weak points. It is vulnerable to attacks by hostile forces. It is also important that we should know how to rationally organize forces and invest our efforts and energy in building a powerful force with the nerve to launch attacks and the skills to fight victoriously on this extremely important front of our country at present.

#### **Army Daily Discusses Regimental Recruit Training**

*BK0705092892 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN  
in Vietnamese 18 Apr 92 p 6*

[Article by Trieu Phuong Que: "At the Regiment That Downed the Last Enemy Aircraft in the War"]

[Text] I aggressively asked Major Bui Van Thuyet, deputy political commander of 280th Anti-Aircraft Regiment: The Russian people used to say "one cannot carve a saint by just looking at the picture of a saint." Can we apply such a saying to the training of the 280th Regiment's future generations? What have you done to harmoniously resolve the two parts of the proposition "old traditions, new men?"

It is a difficult question, Thuyet told me, and craftily squinted his eyes. Political cadres and I, who have been called "red confessors" by some people, are still trying hard to "seek some reasonable solutions." As an immediate measure, the regiment will directly introduce the traditional history of the unit to new recruits. I think that new recruits still have "fresh minds" and can be strongly and deeply impressed. Moreover, every year, we select the founding anniversaries of the unit (10 September 1959) and the armed branch (1 April 1953), as well as the 30 April Victory Day, as the best "vehicles" for accomplishing the task. Evidently, learning is one matter and communicating what one has learned is another. I cannot affirm that my method is a pattern for achieving results.

I fully understood his concerns and really sympathized with him (and probably not him alone). Traditions were established over years and months with untold amounts of blood and bones. The responsibility of posterity is to preserve and keep these remains shining forever. This is a logical and long-term task. Cadres and combatants of the 280th Regiment who joined in the early 1990s are now in an anxious state of mind.

An officer who asked to remain anonymous bitterly, though sincerely, said: "Society is said to be polarized into two groups—rich and poor. We soldiers are in the middle and tend to be driven toward the poor side." Another very young officer was recently notified that he is not included in plans for career development, and was asked whether or not he would accept his current status and remain for a few more years or resign immediately. Thuyet told me that such an open employment policy is good, because it enables cadres to plan for their future. However, it might lead to a situation in which the officer in question would perform merely just enough, to the extent that no one—neither his superiors nor subordinates—could blame him; soldiers have wittily said that in such cases "just touching the white lime line" is considered enough. The 280th Regiment is just like other units which are facing the problem of "squeezing together" to make room. The problem is currently a cause of concern, especially to captains, senior captains, and command cadres. Presently, we are still unable to clarify the situation.

These are a few accounts of officers deciding whether the 280th Regiment's traditions can be "prolonged and enhanced." There are those who must set examples by their words and deeds day and night for combatants to follow. They should obviously make a tremendous effort to overcome themselves and surge forward. My proposal to make an "unexpected" visit to the unit in charge of training new recruits of the regiment was approved, so there I went. The recruits had not taken their oaths, which means that they had not received a star and a blue rank insignia pinned to the lapel of their coats. They were still in the transitional period of "shifting from civil to military life." First Lieutenant Nguyen Van Minh, a company commander, said figuratively: There are innocent men who now do not know how to march correctly in a drill. Yet they will soon be veteran soldiers, at least



in the 280th Regiment, considered from a moral standpoint. I want to believe this because 30 percent of them have volunteered to join the officers' school! A rather high percentage!

Thuyet further said: "Last year, we also overfulfilled the prescribed norm. Although their motives are not like ours in former times, they are still praiseworthy." I met Tran Hong Viet, one of these future officers. He is a native of Giai Lac village, Me Linh district, Vinh Phu Province. He boasted that two of his elders in the village were anti-aircraft officers, whose exciting talks about shooting down American planes made him join the unit.

That morning, the new recruits just went through a verbal test to cite the 10 oaths and 12 disciplinary codes. The classroom had no desks nor benches. They had to sit on the floor and used their knees to support their writing pads. That afternoon, I purposely stayed in the classroom to see how they would eat their meals. What was unexpected was that their classroom served as a dining hall. They all squatted in two rows, with six persons

around each pan. Their food consisted of fried kohlrabi and meat. I asked: "Do you have enough rice?" Many soldiers answered: "We have enough rice, but not enough fish sauce, and we would like to have some soup."

I was wandering toward the area of the newly planted trees of the regiment. Thuyet told me: "Remember that this is the first year the regiment engaged in the campaign to cover bare land with greenery under the PAM [World Food Program] and in coordination with agriculture college no. 1. We have covered all the ground with eucalyptus and evergreen plants. The regiment has planted an estimated 70,000 trees. This is quite a large number. It is expected that from now on we will receive no small amount of income to improve the soldiers' diets; give the new recruits some dining tables, benches, and beds; and build a roundabout road for local people—who now have to go through the unit's grounds, making the unit look less important. I was dwelling on such thoughts with mixed feelings of joy and sadness.



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